The Racine Journal.

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ELECTROCUTED.

Horrible Tragedy in the Fish Bros. Wagon Co. Office.

Charles Madera the Office Boy, Aged 17 Years Was Electrocuted.

He Turned on an Incandescent Lamp With One Hand While With the Other He Caught Hold of a Gas Pipe.

Unable to Let Go or to Make an Outcry, He Perished While Those in the Room Were Unconscious of His Peril.

Charles Madera, aged 17 years, son of Mrs. Josephine Madera, widow woman residing at No. 1600 North Chatham street, met with a horrible death shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, by electrocution, the first case of the kind that ever occurred in this city.

Charley, as he was familiarly known, was engaged as office boy at the offices of Fish Bros. Wagon company. He was seated at a desk located in the northwest corner of the main office; just to the east was Mr. Frank Johnson, engaged doing some work and a woman and girl were present cleaning the floors and surroundings.

The boy faced the east. To the right hung an incandescent electric light, turned on, the power being furnished by the Bello City Street Railway; on the left, extending from the wall, was a gas pipe and jet. The boy must have caught hold of the incandescent light for the purpose of placing it over the gas pipe and in so doing grasped hold of the pipe at the same time and received the shock which killed him.

At any rate Mr. Frank Johnson looked up and called to the boy to bring him a knife, or to loan his knife. No attention was paid to the call and he called a second time and still he did not receive an answer. He then looked at the boy sharply and observed that something was wrong.

He hurried from behind his desk to the boy's side and saw that he clutched the incandescent light with the left hand and the iron gas pipe with the right hand, and that he was stiff and rigid and had the appearances of being dead.

With rare presence of mind, Mr. Johnson pulled the incandescent lamp from the hand of the lad and he fell back in the chair, limp and lifeless. An alarm was given as soon as possible and the Drs. Fancher and Wheeler were called. There was still life and the boy gasped several times. The physicians worked hard for over an hour and a half and used every means known to the medical science to revive the unfortunate boy, but of no avail and he died, having apparently expired ten minutes after being discovered and the physicians commenced to work.

The only marks visible were on the palms of the hands. The flesh was fairly baked, especially on the right hand which grasped the gas pipe, while the other only bore marks of the incandescent lamp cord.

The opinion of electricians who assembled was that there was a leak in the lamp and that when the boy grasped the iron pipe it formed a current and he received the full shock. Usually the voltage from these lamps is 50, but in this instance it must have been from 500 and caused by some cross.

The boy never made an outcry of any kind and it was only the circumstances of Mr. Johnson calling for a knife that he was discovered.

A reporter and others examined the light and also the gas pipe and even handled them, but no current was felt, when they were touched separately, but no doubt if the two were firmly grasped the current would have been terrific.

A large crowd of people gathered in and about the offices and expressions of sorrow were heard at the sad and untimely death of the boy.

Mr. O. W. Johnson said that the boy had been employed in the office a long time and was good and faithful and popular with those employed in the factory.

He was a member of the Immanuel church choir on North Wisconsin street and thought much of by all of the church people.

His poor old mother was almost distracted, as were the sisters. It was only a short time ago that Mrs. Madera lost a dear son, he having died of consumption. Surely her lot is a hard and sad one and she will have the sympathy of all.

Immediately after the boy was reported dead Coroner Stripple was notified, repaired to the scene and empaneled the following jury: H. Ritter, D. F. Griswold, J. Baumstark, F. Pfister, Thomas Evans and Allen Showman. After viewing the body the inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Undertaker Martins took charge of the body and removed it to the family residence.

It developed this morning that Mr. Frank Johnson received a slight electric shock yesterday when he caught hold of a gas pipe in the office, which would indicate that the pipes were charged in some manner.

The Inquest.

At the inquest this morning Mrs. Mary Olson and her daughter Julia Olson, testified that they were in the office, but knew nothing of the accident or the condition of the boy until Mr. Johnson went over and caught hold of him and called them. Mrs. Olson held his head while Mr. Johnson ran for medicine and physicians.

Mr. Johnson testified that he and young Madera and Mr. Partridge went to the hotel Mohr for supper and returned to the office, he and the boy first. The boy built a fire, washed his hands, combed his hair and opened the vault door and sat down at his desk to do some work. The witness discovered that he had lost a lead pencil and asked Charley if he knew any thing about it, but received no answer. Then he asked Charley for a knife twice and received no answer. He went to him and at once observed his condition and pulled his hand off the gas pipe. He then told Mrs. Olson to hold him while he went after assistance and medicine. He smelled burning flesh and noticed that the boy gasped once or twice. In his opinion Charley was endeavoring to place the incandescent light over the gas pipe to light his desk when it occurred.

Drs. Fancher and Wheeler testified to having been called and making every effort to revive the boy, but failed. Dr. Simms was called and gave testimony in regard to having examined the dead boy and gave as his opinion that he was of a weak constitution and would not stand a shock so well as a strong person. There was considerable questioning on the part of the jury in regard to the number of volts it would take to kill a person.

The jury rendered a verdict that the death of Charles Madera, resulted from paralysis of the heart, September 30, caused by an electric shock, superinduced by his weakened condition.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISS BLACKBURN MARRIED.

Daughter of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, Marries a Treasury Employe.

Washington, Oct. 1— Miss Lucille Blackburn, daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, was married at noon today at St. Matthews Catholic church, to Thomas F. Lane, chief of a division of the Registers office, in the treasury department. The wedding party was confined to 15 persons, made up of the relatives and Mr. Logan Carlisle and Lieut. Niblack. The Rev. Father Bart performed the ceremony.

Senator Blackburn gave away the bride, while Mr. Alfred Lane, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

The bride wore a street dress of black and green with a wide brimmed black hat.

After the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the Normandie hotel and later Mr. and Mrs. Lane left for New York, whence they sail for Europe. The senator and Mrs. Blackburn gave the bride a case of silver and there were many other handsome presents.

DE CAMPOS IS OBDURATE.

Will Not Yield Up the Cuban War Prisoners, But Will Transport Them to Africa.

Madrid, Oct. 1—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the members of the committee of autonomist party, asked Capt. Gen. Martinez De Campos to release a number of prominent persons who were detained in custody at Santiago De Cuba, by order of the military authorities. The Spanish commander, it is added, not only refused to release the prisoners but confirmed the sentences which were imposed upon them and then it is understood that they are to escort prisoners on board a Spanish ship today in order to be taken to the military prison at Ceuta, the Spanish convict establishment situated in Africa, opposite and about 17 miles from Gibraltar.

TWO BANKS CLOSED.

Barry County, Missouri, Banks Placed in Receivers Hands.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 1—The bank of Monett and the bank of Purdy, both Barry county institutions, have been closed by the secretary of State Lesueur, upon notification by the state bank examiner of their insolvent condition and are in the hands of receivers. This makes 13 banks closed by the secretary of the state since the execution of the new bank examination law began on the 1st of July, besides some half dozen others that anticipated the examination by making assignments.

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED.

The Uruguay From Rio Janerio to Hamburg a Total Loss.

London, Oct. 1—A dispatch received here by Lloyds from Rio Janerio, Brazil, this afternoon, announces the wreck and total loss of the steamer (German Mail) Uruguay of 1,460 tons. The Uruguay left Hamburg on Aug. 7, for Montevideo, and arrived there on Sept. 3. She was on her homeward passage when she ran ashore off Cape Frio, not far from Rio Janerio, and all efforts to float her proved fruitless. Her crew and all her passengers were rescued but the ship and cargo could not be saved.

FINE CRUISER SUNK.

Spain Loses Another Warship in Cuban Waters.

The Christobal Colon Driven on the Rocks by a Cyclone.

She Carried Two Hundred Men Who Were Saved—Costly Ornament Will Probably Prove a Total Loss.

Havana, Sept. 1— Following close upon the loss of the Spanish cruiser Barcasegui which was sunk in collision with the Spanish merchant steamer Mortero off Mora Castle at the entrance of this harbor at midnight Sept. 18 resulting in the drowning of Admiral Delgado Parejo, commander in chief of the Spanish naval forces in Cuban waters, and 46 men comes the news of the wreck and probable total loss of the Spanish warship Cristobal Colon, a second class cruiser of about 1,200 tons displacement and 1,600 horse power.

Her crew is estimated to have numbered about 200 officers and men, but the exact figures are not known here at present.

For some days past a cyclone disturbance has prevailed over these latitudes and is understood to have recurred in the central part of the gulf of Mexico and was looked upon as likely to enter the United States through New Orleans and Apalachicola. The Cristobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antonio and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven towards Colorado point, off which juting there is a dangerous reef known as the Colorado reef.

When the commander of the cruiser saw that he could not make headway against the storm, he attempted to anchor, according to the stories told here, but the anchors would not hold and the cruiser was driven ashore. Another report has it that the Cristobal Colon ran on the reef at night time when her commander believed her to be far enough off shore to continue steaming against the force of the cyclone.

In any case she ran ashore late last night or early this morning in a most dangerous position and with a heavy sea running.

Everything possible had been done to save the cruiser but all efforts in that direction were useless and she was finally abandoned this morning, a helpless wreck pounding herself slowly to pieces on the Colorado reef. Some of the crew swam ashore; others reached land by means of pieces of wreck and in the boats, but all the crew, officers and men were saved by some means or other. The commander of the Cristobal Colon reached Mantua during the day with the majority of the crew and nearly all the remainder are expected there before night. When questioned regarding the disaster, this Spanish captain would only say that the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore on the Colorado reef, owing to the violence of the cyclone and that it is probable that she will prove a total loss. Efforts however, will be made to save her guns, etc.

There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will be keenly felt by the government at this crisis. Of course the friends of the insurgents are circulating the usual sensational stories regarding this the latest disaster to the Spanish government claiming that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo exploded by insurgents. In official circles however, this report is denied.

In spite of this official assertion there is no doubt that the government has not thought it proper to make public the acts in the case and this may not be done until the official report of the commander of the wrecked cruiser has been received and passed upon.

MAIL BY STREET CAR.

Successful Launching of a New Venture in New York.

New York, Oct. 1,— The Third ave. post office, as the cable car system on that line hereafter will be known, was put in operation this morning. Promptly at 5 o'clock two mail cars were started simultaneously, one from the General post office and one from the end of the line at 180th street, and Amsterdam ave. The Pittsburg mail which heretofore left the General post office for delivery by the wagons at 10 o'clock, left at 8:30. The trip was made in 43 minutes.

WILL REVIVE THE QUESTION.

Envoys of European Powers Will Urge the Settlement of the Armenian Question.

Constantinople, Oct. 1.—It is reported in official circles here that the envoys of the three powers—Great Britain, France and Russia—will shortly receive instructions from their governments to resume negotiations with the Porte regarding the Armenian question.

Killed His Daughter.

Charles Smith, a former base ball player of this city, shot and killed his five year old daughter at Decatur, Ill. Last night a mob assembled about the jail and for a time it was feared the murderer would be lynched.

WAYS THAT ARE BAD.

People Unfortunate Enough to Get in the Clutches of the Law.

Last Sunday Yerre Thompson left a $20 shot gun at the saloon of Mr. Garriety in the village of Franksville. It was taken out of the place by several young men. The case was reported to the police and Officers Bassinger and Schumacher commenced an investigation. They learned that N. C. Clement, a young fellow whom it is alleged skipped from Kalamazoo, Michigan, to escape punishment for larceny, had stolen the gun. With him at the time were J. Dickland, F. Huck, Lockhardt and others. The crowd started for the city in a rig and had the gun. On the way Clement got out and took the gun and it is said that he threw the gun in the woods. The officers were told where the weapon could be found. Warrants have been issued for Clement and others.

Horse Stolen.

Notice was received at the police office yesterday morning that a horse and buggy had been stolen from Milwaukee Saturday night. If the Milwukee officers had been a little more active in sending out the notice the thief and property would have been recovered, as Officer Schumacher saw the rig pass across State street bridge on Sunday about 12 o'clock.

A Vagrant.

Tom Dunn, at one time one of the best song and dance men in the country, now a complete wreck from the excessive use of liquor, has been hanging about the city for the past six weeks. Yesterday he was up before Justice Wentworth on charge of vagrancy. The evidence proved that Dunn had been begging money and food and that he was intoxicated half of the time. He was sent up for 20 days.

Only a Woman.

The name of the woman who was arrested on High street while in a beastly state of intoxication was Gertie Callan, and not Fannie Callahan, the name she first gave. She told the officers that she came from Highland park, but called Racine her home. Justice Morey sent her to jail for five days. At the expiration of that time she will be shipped to Highland park.

Fate of a Farmer.

John Kohn, a man from the rural districts, came to the city on Saturday evening to have a time with the boys. He appears to have been accommodated and drank too much liquor and was arrested. Justice Morey fined him $1 and costs, but he had no money and went to jail for a term of five days.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING.

Miss Clara Weinborn and Mr. Julius Ague Married This Morning.

At 8 o'clock this morning Miss Clara Weinborn and Mr. Julius Ague were united in marriage at the St. Mary's church by Rev. Father Albers, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. It was a pretty and extremely stylish affair. The bridal party entered the edifice to the strains of a beautiful wedding march and took positions before the altar where the words were said that made them man and wife. The bride, an estimable young lady, was attired in a white taffeta, trimmed with point lace and satin ribbons and carried bridal roses. The maid of honor was Miss May Cahill, of Chicago, gowned in light blue crepon, pearl trimmings and satin ribbons and carried roses. The two attendants were Misses Katie and Louise Weinborn, sisters of the bride and they wore pink dotted swiss costumes, trimmed with lace and ribbons and carried carnations. The grooms' best man was Mr. M. T. Cahill, of Chicago.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to No. 810 Villa street where a large reception was held and a wedding dinner served. The display of presents was beautiful and proves the high esteem in which the couple is held.

At 4:35 o'clock they departed via. C. & N. W. R. R. for a wedding trip to Alton, Ill., former home of the groom, thence to St. Louis and other cities and they will be at home to their friends after Oct. 20, at No. 939 College ave.

The groom is proprietor of the Chicago and Racine Tea store on College ave., and a young man of sterling worth and at once popular and prominent in business and social circles. The bride is a young lady well known on the south side and beloved by her large concourse of friends. To the newly wedded pair is extended the best wishes of the Journal.

NEBRASKA ELEVATOR BURNS.

Elevator at Red Cloud Destroyed With Contents—Loss, $40,000.

Red Cloud, Neb., Oct. 1— The Red Cloud elevator and ware house, one of the largest plants in the state, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss will amount to $40,000, with $20,000 insurance. About 3,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator also burned.

THE ELMA PICKED UP.

Wrecked Barge Will Prove a Total Loss—The Crew Undoubtedly Lost.

Munising, Mich., Oct. 1.—The barge Elma, which broke loose from her tow during the recent storm in Lake Superior, has been picked up and taken to Grand Island. She will prove a total loss. About 200,000 feet of her cargo of 520,000 feet of lumber remained on the broken barge. The crew of six men and a woman and child have not been found and are undoubtedly lost.

LAYMEN NOT PLEASED

By the Revised Constitution for Episcopalians.

They Believe the Commission's Revision Gives Too Much Power to Bishops.

Battle Will be Fought Over Again in the Convention—Prominent Delegates Arriving at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 1—Everything is now in readiness for the opening of the great tri-annual convention of the American Episcopal church here tomorrow. A large number of bishops and clerical and lay deputies are already on the ground. Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and his wife, arrived this morning and J. Pierrepont Morgan accompanied by Bishop Potter and Bishop Doane of Vermont, will arrive tomorrow morning.

The commission which has charge the revision of the constitution held a final meeting today behind closed doors. The report as agreed upon does not please the lay members of the commission, who have not been able to attend its meetings as regularly as the bishops. They believe it gives the house of bishops too much power and they object to the election of a primus. Other changes are even less in favor and it is evident that after the battle in the commission is over it will be fought over again in the convention. The lay members who constitute a third of the commission, expect to get enough help from the clerical members who constitute another third, to make important changes in the report before it goes to the convention. The commissions session lasted all day.

WOULD MARRY THE HEIRESS.

Young Men After the Almond Eyed Heiress and Her Fortune.

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 1.—Letters and telegrams continue to pour into the telegraph and postoffice addressed to Hip Sing Lee, the mythical Chinese merchant prince, in whose name an advertisement recently appeared in a San Francisco paper offering flattering inducements to any respectable white man who would marry his daughter, Moi Lee. There are at present nearly five hundred letters in the postoffice addressed to Hip Sing Lee, all presumably in answer to the advertisement referred to.

MAHONE IMPROVING.

The Virginia Statesman's Condition More Encouraging This Morning.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Ex-Senator Mahone is brighter and his condition is encouraging as compared with his extremely critical state last night.

The area of the paralysis has not extended, and to some slight extent has abated. The general has recovered power over the muscles of his tongue, but is not yet able to speak. He remains conscious and this morning when his son, Wm. Mahone, Jr., arrived, the father recognized him and extended his right hand. The left side and limbs continue completely paralyzed.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN ROBBERY

Two Michigan Farmers Who are Believed to Have Had Hand in a Hold-Up Arrested.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 1—James Brown and Victor Taylor, farmers, living in Isabella county, have been arrested and are now on their way to Allegan jail, charged with complicity in the hold-up of the Chicago & West Michigan train near Fennville on Aug. 20. Engineer Zibbel is said to have identified both men. Taylor is also believed to have been with Smalley, another of the gang, when the latter shot Detective Powers while resisting arrest and who was afterwards killed by officers.

THE ENGLISH DISCOURAGED.

When Beaten at Their Own Game of Cricket They Acknowledge They Are Not In It.

London, Oct. 1.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, referring to the defeat of the Cambridge-Oxford cricket team by the Philadelphians, remarks: "These defeats of English athletes across the Atlantic are becoming monotonous. If there is one thing we could do, we thought we could play cricket. America is now taking up that game, though it was never popular there, yet even at cricket they have contrived to beat us."

A DERRICK FELL.

One Man Killed and Others Injured at Brooklyn This Morning.

New York, Oct. 1—Patrick Read a stone mason, 44 years, residing in Brooklyn, was instantly killed by the fall of a derrick while he was at work on a building in course of construction at the corner of Exchange Place and Broad street today. Barney Igo who was in search of employment received a broken leg and internal injuries which may prove fatal. Several others received injuries but refused to disclose their identity.

Hurt at Beloit.

A dispatch from Beloit announces that George Baker, of Franksville, met with an accident while riding his bicycle. Several ribs were broken and he was hurt internally. Dr. Buchan was summoned to Beloit to attend to the injured man.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SEVERAL BAD RUNAWAYS.

Which Occurred in the City Yesterday—No One Seriously Hurt.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a wagon containing a cattle rack with four young calves in it, the property of Robert Liebenow & Co., were tied to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway freight house. The 4.35 passenger train bound south come along and the horse broke the hitching strap and ran away. The rack containing the calves was thrown to the road and turned over several times, but the animals escaped uninjured. The wagon struck the passenger depot platform and was wrecked. The horses ran out on State street, just escaped striking a street car and went straight for the door of Frank Carey's saloon, but turned and struck the guard gate of the railroad and fell. Spectators captured the animals before any more damage resulted.

A Little One.

A team of horses attached to the delivery wagon of O. B. Schultz, the Main street baker, started to run away on Main street yesterday. Near the Thomas Driver & Sons lumber yard they struck a horse and buggy of Nicholas F. Reichert, damaging the vehicle considerably about the running gear. Frank Wrifenbach ran into the road and caught the team before they could break away and run farther.

Country Runaway.

Oscar Waldron, a Kenosha county farmer, was on his way to this city yesterday morning, when his horses became frightened at a passing bicycle rider and ran away. Mr. Waldron, with his wife and daughter and two other women were dumped into a ditch. Mrs. Waldron had her arm broken, her daughter was bruised and the other ladies were badly shocked by the fall, but not seriously injured. Mr. Waldron jumped and was not hurt. He held onto the lines and managed to stop the horses before they wrecked the wagon.

Narrow Escape.

Matt Monte, one of the drivers for the Singer Sewing Machine company, had a miraculous escape from injury yesterday afternoon. He had delivered a machine at a High street home and left his horse and wagon on the street. The animal started to run away. He gave chase, caught onto the rear of the wagon, crawled in and reached for the lines when he fell head foremost between the horses heels and the shafts. Luckily he was not hurt and grasped hold of the rear gear of the vehicles, clung to it and was dragged, regained his feet, again crawled into the wagon and succeeded in stopping the horse near Main street bridge. With the exception of a damaged overcoat, a few bruises and the horse being cut a trifle on one leg, no serious damage resulted.

FIRE IN A BANK.

First National Bank Badly Smoked by an Incipient Blaze.

About 10:30 o'clock last night great clouds of smoke were observed coming from the interior of the First National Bank building on Monument Square and it was evident that a fire was raging. An alarm was sounded from box 17 and the department turned out. An immense crowd of people gathered. After considerable difficulty the fire was located in the basement. A large pile of rubbish in the rear of the furnace had caught fire in some manner and spread to the floor above chasing the joists and burning a large hole. The damage is nominal, but the interior of the bank and also the offices of Thomas Kearney above were smoked badly. A fire was lighted in the furnace for the first time yesterday. A meeting was held in the directors room and at 10 o'clock when G. N. Fratt and the janitor left everything was all right. Even John Schulte, who sleeps in a room upstairs, did not know of the fire until called.

Early in the evening smoke was seen to issue from the cellar, but this was caused by paper being burned in the furnace. During the fire fireman Frank Carey had his hand injured by an iron grate falling upon it. The door of T. M. Kearney's office was broken open

AN OIL AGENT ARRESTED.

Cripple Creek Man Locked Up at St. Louis for Embezzlement.

St. Louis, Oct. 1—Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Col. for the Continental Oil Co., of Denver, has been arrested in this city on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs. He was locked up at the Four Courts and the Colorado authorities were notified.

POSTMASTER FOR CUDAHY.

Washington, Oct. 1—Among the fourth class post offices becoming presidential today are the following: Idaho—Wardner; Iowa—Lisbon; Minnesota—Princeton. Daniel C. Madden was appointed postmaster at Cudahy, Wis., vice M. J. McNamara.

TO DEFEAT THE FIGHT

Texas Legislature Convened in Special Session Today.

Gov. Culberson Recites the Preparations for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

A Lobby From Dallas is on Hand to Work in the Interests of the Prize Fighters.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: The Texas legislature met at noon with a quorum present. The governor in his message reviews the laws against prize-fighting in Texas, calling attention to the errors therein, and closes by saying:

"All persons have been given notice that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons exhibition would not be permitted; that whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discountenanced by Mexico and the territories, outlawed and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer this state insult to public decency. Against these instincts the pride of the people revolts and your prompt and resolute action will spare them this ignominy and shame." He recommends a law making prize-fighting without gloves a felony.

There is a strong lobby here from Dallas, and leaders of it claim to have votes enough in the house to defeat the emergency clause. There are only three senators opposed to the emergency clause.

Topeka, Oct. 1.—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, today said: "There may and may not be a prize fight in Texas. Gov. Culberson's proclamation convening the legislature to enact another prize fight law was a surprise. If a law be passed making prize fighting a felony then there will be no fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett."

NO DIVORCES WANTED.

South Carolina Constitutional Convention Will Not Give Misfit Marriages a Show.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 1.—South Carolina occupied the unique position among the states of the union as being the only one which has no divorce law nor has ever had. The constitutional convention this morning after a hard fight by a vote of 80 to 49 adopted a section of the constitution forbidding the granting of divorces for any cause whatever and not allowing recognition of divorces granted in other states.

NOW BEING ARGUED.

Arguments in the Kenosha Arson Case Now Being Heard.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 1— This morning when court convened, District Attorney Buckmaster continued arguing the arson case for the state and finished at 10 o'clock. Attorney Cavenaugh then argued for the defense and Attorney Scanlon followed and at 3 o'clock was still talking. From the present outlook the case will go to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

WATER COMPANY DEFEATED.

Iowa Supreme Court Gives a Des Moines Monopoly a Serious Setback.

Des Moines, Oct. 1— The supreme court this morning knocked the water company out entirely, holding that the city of Des Moines had a right to make rates by ordinance and putting the burden of proof upon the company to show that the rates are not compensatory. Provisions in the existing contracts for arbitration are held void for uncertainty and also because they undertake to oust the courts of their jurisdiction.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Mamie McIlrath spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives in this city.

Will Johnson, one of the acrobats of the Nickle Plate Circus, is home for a few weeks visit.

A. McAvoy, with his wife and two daughters, departed yesterday for Canada to visit friends for a few weeks. It is Mr. McAvoy's first visit to his old home since 1866, when he settled in this city.

Mrs. J. T. McCullough, of Batavia, Ill., who has been visiting the Misses McAnnany, departed for Janesville.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bliss have returned from a several weeks visit in northern cities.

Barbara J. Williams returned from a three months visit with relatives at Boston.

Griff Ellis, of Caledonia, was in the city this morning. The barns of Mr. Ellis were recently struck by lightning and burned. He settled with the insurance company for $1,000 and will build new barns.

Dr. Schroetz, of Caledonia, was in the city this morning and reports a couple of bad accidents out his way. James Leonard was thrown from his wagon and had three ribs broken and was injured internally. Ed. Garriety was also thrown from a wagon and had his ribs broken, shoulder dislocated and sustained internal injuries.

Miss. Morrison, of Madison, is a guest of Miss Lillian Hall.

William McCullough, a former well known society gentleman of this city, was married to an estimable lady of St. Paul, Minn., one week ago today. The name of the lady before marriage is not known.

Stolen Property.

Herman Falkenberg, a junk dealer, was arraigned before Justice Morey this morning on the charge of receiving stolen property. The complaint was made by Philip Korst, of the Badger Electric Light company. The property in question was copper wire stolen by Henry Rosenburg, who is now serving six months in jail. Falkenberg claims he did not know the wire was stolen.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses; blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $75 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

A FITTING FAREWELL.

Tendered to Rev. J. E. Farmer by His Brother Pastors.

Union Service at the Methodist Church Last Evening—Addresses by the Pastors.

The Work of the Past Five Years Reviewed—New Officers of the Racine County Bible Society Elected.

On the theory that a man never knows how much he is esteemed until he is given an opportunity to read his own obituary, Rev. J. E. Farmer of the First M. E. church, is today congratulating himself on the large number of friends that he has in Racine. Mr. Farmer is a long way from being a dead man, especially today when he is overrun with work arranging the last details for the conference which commences tomorrow.

Rev. J. E. Farmer, was the theme of last night's union service at the First M. E. church. The union service was nominally in the interests of the Racine County Bible society, and the disposition of the election of officers and the contribution marked practically all that was accomplished for the society.

After the usual preliminary services of song and prayer, Rev. Chas. S. Porcival said that it was time to elect new officers for the Bible society and named Willis L. Cahoon, B. B. Northrop and Joseph Cooper, as a committee to nominate new officers for the ensuing year. The committee retired and the contribution was taken, and the following nominations were announced:

President, S. C. Johnson, of the Methodist church; vice president, James Tribe, of the Baptist church; secretary, J. C. Lund of the Congregational church; treasurer, J. S. Clement of the Presbyterian church; the pastors of the different churches to be vice presidents.

This part of the programme completed, Rev. Charles S. Porcival took the floor and said that for one short hour he had been constituted as a Methodist Episcopal bishop. He did not know why it was that he was thus honored, whether it was on account of his age and baldness, or whether it was from the fact that he had been longer in the service here than other ministers present. He spoke of the feeling of brotherhood and harmony that has existed among the pastors of the different churches here. For five years he has been associated with Rev. Farmer and because perhaps, of the special efforts taken along the direction urging purification in civil life, their bonds of fellowship had been closely linked together. It is mindful to us who say farewell not to forget what there is to do for those of us who are let behind.

Rev. C. S. Nickerson was then introduced. He said in substance: It is our part here tonight to call to mind that Rev. Farmer's work has not been confined to his church. His work in this city has been far reaching. During his ministry in this city, there have been vacancies in many of the evangelical churches and he has been called upon to minister to the needy in denominations besides his own. He has won his way into the hearts of the people and with him, wherever he may go, will go the well wishes and the prayers of the christian people of Racine. It is not a severe trial to be called upon to leave one's church when the pastor and the people consider that the gospel must be preached everywhere. They must hold up the cross not only in Racine, but throughout the state and throughout the land.

We render hearty thanks to God for the work done by Brother Farmer. We other churches cannot be indifferent to the success of our sister church. We are all one body and what benefits one church, benefits all. The speaker dwelt on the pleasant relations that had existed between the different pastors and said while they may not meet here on earth the time will come when they shall all be united. Rev. C. S. Lane of the Second M. E. church, told the audience something about the time limit and the laws of Methodism how it had been customary since the establishment of the church to move pastors around. Now under the present rules, the pastor is allowed to remain five years in one place provided it meets with the sanction of the pastor, the people and the bishop. He also told of the movement on foot to abolish the time limit and said at the quarterly conference held at Menominee Falls a few weeks since, the pastors voted 22 to 5 in favor of its abolishment. He felt sure that the people of the First M. E. church, would only be too glad to retain Rev. Farmer were it in accordance with the rules of the church.

Rev. Cheney was then introduced by Mr. Percival as a man who although he had lived here but a short time had already gained considerable publicity and the speaker said that he did not know but that some people might have seen his picture in one of the city papers.

"That picture" said Mr. Cheney on taking the floor "quoting the words of Mark Antony" was the unkindest cut of all." He was sorry that Mr. Farmer was going to leave Racine because he was a good ball player. Some people he said did not believe that a preacher could play ball, but he believed that the preacher who has stalwart health would not be disposed to dish up dyspeptic sermons. The church, he said, needed christian athletes. "We need Rev. Farmer in this city to help in the crusade for a purer civil life." He knew that if the christian ministers banded together for the purification of the morals of this city, that no manager of an opera house would dare to bill such a play as Trilby for a Sunday night. The original story by Du Maurier, was bad enough, and he could not imagine what its presentation upon the stage would be by the class of people that usually constitutes the profession.

Rev. Farmer himself was the last speaker. He said that never before had he been in such a sweat box, that he did not deserve one-half of the laudatory remarks that had been said of him. In all his experience as pastor, he had never had a more delightful fellowship and never quite as intimate a fellowship as with the pastors of Racine. He spoke of the time limit rule of the Methodist church, and said that the people of the church were rather educated to like a change and he had his doubts whether the laity would consent to its abolishment. He had become much interested in the civic life and improvements in the city and wherever he was he could not help but look back to Racine and still maintain a lively interest in its welfare. He did not expect to be sent to Hong Kong or any other distant place, but he hoped to be not very far from this city and in a position where he could look into Racine occasionally.

To the people of his own church and especially those who had been more intimately associated with him in church work, he could not express gratitude enough for the many helps that he had received. He knew that the incoming pastor would be given a right cordial welcome and that he would receive cordial support in the work of spreading the gospel.

CITY BREVITIES

The saloon man arrested last week for selling liquor to minors was Patrick Devine, of North Main street, and not Thomas Devine, of North St. Clair street, as has been reported.

The meeting of the Lend-a-Hand club which was to hold tomorrow evening is necessarily postponed. The first meeting will be held next week Tuesday. Subject Cuba; informal meeting.

The regular conference and teachers' meetings of the Church of the Good Shepherd will be held at the residence of the pastor on Wednesday evenings until church is completed.

Prof. Hindley having returned, the National school of electricity will resume work tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at usual time and place.

The ladies of Saint Stephens church will give a social Wednesday evening at the residence of Prof. R. C. Hindley, corner Carlisle avenue and Albert street.

Prof. A. B. Severance's dancing school and social Saturday evening was attended by a large number of young people.

High officials of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. Co. will be here this week and make arrangements for repairing the dock at the north end of Lake avenue.

The city employes will be paid tomorrow.

Sandford Lowery, a gentleman of experience, will soon open a Turkish bath institute in this city.

Incoming vessels report the weather cold and storms on the lake with light flurries of snow. There have been many bad disasters the past week, but none of the Racine fleet appear to have suffered, although the City of Grand Rapids and Dresden are over due.

The steamer Kershaw went on a reef near Marquette, Michigan, broke in two and is a total loss. The crew was rescued with great difficulty by the life saving crew. There was an insurance of $33,000 on the boat. The schooners Moonlight and Kent are also high and dry at the same place.

The Rev. Joseph Roberts, D. D., of New York preached two able and eloquent sermons to his old charge at the Welsh Presbyterian church yesterday.

The Racine football eleven held their first practice at North Side park Saturday afternoon and did some pretty work.

The Wisconsin street tramp house will be opened for the season this evening. Coroner Stripple will have charge of the place.

Carpenter and Gates, the champion whist players had revenge on Wagner and Lorsch. They played a game of 24 decks, duplicate whist and defeated them by 13 points.

The congregation of Emaus church, on Mound avenue, will visit Kenosha next Sunday to attend the opening of a handsome new church. Pastor Hohn will take part in the services.

DAY'S TRIAL ADJOURNED.

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—The case of ex-Banker Frederick T. Day was given another adjournment in the municipal court because of the inability of Judge Goodland and Attorney Quarles to be present at this time. The case will be called again in November.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Atty. Gen. Harmon has appointed Mr. J. Chauncey Hoffman of Cincinnati, as his private secretary.

Bob Fitzsimmons and party who arrived at San Antonio yesterday afternoon, left on the noon train today for his training quarters at Corpus Christi, where he began his work immediately.

Killing frosts are reported this morning from Kentucky and Tennessee points.

Brayton Ives denies the statement sent out from St. Paul that he had classed Judge Jenkins' action in the appointment of Receivers Bigelow and McHenry as the "greatest judicial farce known to the history of American courts."

"For several months, I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle, the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Turbeville, Va.

HER DIAMOND RING.

Miss Lamont's Ring Cuts a Figure in the Durrant Case.

Durrant Tried to Sell It to a Pawn Broker Who Is Placed on the Stand.

The Attack on Rev. Gibson Has Led Other Witnesses to Run to Cover Lest They be Accused.

San Francisco, Sept., 30—The next important witness who will give his testimony in the Durrant case is Charles T. Lenahan, who will swear that on the afternoon of April 13, he entered the store of Adolph Oppenheim, and offered to sell a small diamond ring. The defense accepts as true the statement made by Oppenheim that early in April a young man went to his establishment and offered for sale a ring. Attorney Deuprey made such an acknowledgement in his opening address to the jury. There the concession of the defendant ends. He then claims that it was Lenahan and not Durrant who made the offer. The prosecution was a matter of course, is forced to meet the proposition of the defense that Lenahan called on Oppenheim, although the contention is denied, while Oppenheim declares that Durrant entered the store and walked up to him at the counter. Lenahan claims that Oppenheim was at the door of his store when he accosted him. Lenahan says he carried an umbrella that day, but did not take it into Oppenheim's store. He says he left it with his friend, Harry Mahoney, who waited outside.

Young Mahoney does not recollect whether Lenahan went into Openheim's place or not. It is the purpose of the prosecution to attack Lenahan vigorously on the stand. He has visited pawn shops quite frequently and as the records of the police department show, has not always been careful to pawn his own property.

Attorney Deuprey and Detective Morse have been busy at Cooper college, and have summoned several students who are reasonably positive that they saw Durrant at the college between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3. As far as it goes their testimony will not be in conflict with the case presented against the accused defendant.

For the defense Graham will testify that he saw Durrant at the college on April 3, about 1 o'clock. Durrant insists now that it was Graham who offered to loan his notes instead of being asked to give them. Garham denies this statement, and declares that it is absolutely without proof.

All Search for Alibis.

The attack on Rev. George J. Gibson by Attorney Deuprey in his opening statement has made several people who testified at the preliminary examination feel anxious lest they too, should have the finger of suspicion pointed at them. One of these persons is Elmer Wolfe, who testified that he saw Durrant and Minnie Williams together after the Christian Endeavor meeting at Dr. Vogel's house. Not that he has any reason to fear insinuations from the defense, but because he wanted to be ready for Durrant's lawyer in case they in any way tried to involve him in the murder of Bertha Lamont. A few days ago Wolf received an intimation that he might be drawn into the case at present being tried in Judge Murphy's court.

This was a surprise to him. He rather expected being brought into the Williams case, but until the hint was given him, was unaware that he might figure in the Lamont case. He did not however, stop to puzzle over the whys and wherefores, but set right to work to establish an alibi. He kept on reviewing the month of April until he knew just where he was and what he did on the night Minnie Williams met her fate in the library of Emanuel church. Then he went to the people he had been with on that night and secured them as witnesses in case an attempt should be made to prove his alibi false. Fortified with record of his actions on the 3rd and 12th of April, Wolfe is prepared to offset any attack or insinuations the defense may offer.

Had No License.

Louis Peterson, of the town of North Cape, was arrested on charge of selling liquor without a license. He applied to the town board for a license and was refused. He then placed the amount in the bank and proceeded to do a saloon business. The complaint was made by Supervisor Schock.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wedding Anniversary.

Yesterday being the fifteenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Haas, a merry party assembled at their home No. 1738 N. Chatham street to celebrate the event. Delicious refreshments were served and with pleasant conversation and games the time passed merrily away. The party departed at a late hour voting Mr. and Mrs. Haas charming entertainers and wishing them many more anniversaries of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Haas were presented with an elegant china dinner set and many other articles in token of the esteem in which they are held by their many friends.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably, the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, rotter, and all scalp affections.

RACINES DEFEATED.

Sixteen to Three the Record of the Racine-Pullman Ball Game.

The weather was cold and disagreeable yesterday and not pleasant for a game of base ball, still over two hundred persons assembled at the North Side ball park and witnessed the Racine's receive a crushing defeat at the hands of the Pullman, Ill., club. It was an off day for the local team and they could not play ball a little bit. Costly errors were made in almost every inning and Johnson was batted hard, although he pitched a strong game. On the other hand the visitors played a pretty game, and made few errors and of all the teams that have visited the Belle city this season, none played better. The score stood 16 to 3. By innings it was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pullman	0	3	5	2	2	2	0	3	0	—16
Racine	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Johnson and Herman were the batteries for Racine and Eschbaum and Bothwell for Pullman.

One of the features of the game was a home run by the third base man of the visitors.

High School vs. College.

The High school and Racine college teams played a game of ball at the college grounds on Saturday, and the High school team won by a score of 15 to 12, but only five innings were played. On account of the extreme cold weather not much of a game of ball was played. Below is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	
High School	5	7	0	0	3	—15
Racine College	4	4	0	0	4	—12

College Battery—Bogart, Rodgers, and Earl. High School—Williamson and Davis.

Williamson struck out 8 and the other failed to strike out a single man.

SIX LIVES LOST.

By the Premature Explosion of a Blast Near Independence, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30—Six lives were crushed out at a quarry eight miles out from Independence this morning by the premature explosion of a blast. The victims are: Miles McTiernan, contractor; Con. Pruitt, farmer; Daniel Larkin, quarryman; Antonio Carlin, quarryman; Pat Welsh, quarryman; Tom Ferguson, boy, 9 years old. The men were crushed under a huge rock and instantly killed. The boy lived a few hours.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Lottie Hiatt, of Albany, Ore., Killed by a Woman in a Man's Garb.

Albany, Ore., Sept. 30.—Particulars of the tragedy by which Mrs. Lottie Hiatt was shot and fatally injured at her home near Scio, show that Mrs. John Hannah, 45 years of age, and the mother of a family, donned masculine garb and false whiskers, and entering the house of Mrs. Lottie Hiatt, shot her twice. The motive was jealousy. Mrs. Hiatt, so Mrs. Hannah believed, had estranged the affections of her husband.

Will Not Sue.

The relatives of the late Henry Halberstadt, killed by a Chicago & Northwestern train, will not bring suit against the road for damages. They wrote to the management, but received an answer that they could do nothing for the reason that the old gentleman had been warned and insisted on attempting to get across the track.

A Story of John Bright.

John Bright went into an agricultural district one day and had to walk from the station a long way into the village. A clergyman who was driving in a dogcart overtook him, and learning his destination offered to drive him there. "Have you seen the papers today?" the parson asked when Mr. Bright had accepted a seat. "Yes. What is in them?" "Why, that rascal John Bright has been making another speech." "And what was it about?" asked Mr. Bright. The clergyman explained. "Well," said the stranger, "perhaps Mr. Bright was only expressing his honest convictions. Perhaps even he may be right." "Oh, no," said the irate clergyman. "If I had him here, I would feel like shooting him."

Before they separated Mr. Bright had promised to go to his new acquaintance's church next morning. The theme of the sermon was Bright's speech, and at the conclusion Mr. Bright thanked him for his able sermon. As the rector was going home to dinner a friend met him and said, "You have been preaching under distinguished patronage this morning." "No!" said the parson. "Oh, yes, you have," replied the friend. "You had John Bright among the congregation. Didn't you notice him in front, in the middle pew?" "Why," said the rector, "I drove him to the village yesterday in my dogcart and called him a rascal and excoriated him in all the moods and tenses, and he never said a word. I must go and apologize at once."—W. S. Walsh in Lippincott's.

Happy Retrospect.

Ministers have quite as many touching incidents as funny ones in their duty of performing the marriage ceremony for "all sorts and conditions of men." One such is told by a clergyman who lived at some distance from the populous part of the town, and who was therefore accustomed to suggest some conveyance to those couples who did not come in a carriage.

A middle aged man and woman who looked as if life might have been rather hard for them came one night to be married. The ceremony over, the minister said to them:

"Now, I'll tell you where to take a car. You know we are a long distance from everywhere."

The man turned to his bride with a look of sudden sweetness.

"Oh, no," said he gently, "I guess we won't ride! We'll just walk along a spell and talk it over."—Youth's Companion.

We desire to return our thanks to our friends and neighbors who worked so faithful to save our home and out-building from fire on the night of September 25th, 1895. G. J. Ellis and wife, Thompsonville, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

LOSE A GOOD MAN.

Allen Shewmon Leaves the Belle City Street Railway Co.

Will be Manager of the Green Bay Electric Light and Gas Plant.

He Will Leave Oct. 15—Jackson I. Case to Succeed Him—Regret at the Loss of so Valuable a Man.

Allen Shewmon, manager of the Belle City Street Railway company, tendered his resignation and will go to Green Bay, Wis. Several days ago Mr. Shewmon was offered the position as manager of the Green Bay Electric Light and Gas plant, with a handsome salary. He held the proposition in abeyance for a limited time, and this morning decided to accept and will leave Racine on October 15. Jackson I. Case, who has been an officer and is a heavy stockholder in the Belle City Street Railway company, will succeed Mr. Shewmon as its manager.

Allen Shewmon came to Racine from St. Louis, Mo., in August 1891, with Dr. Holmes, who now owns the Green Bay and Ft. Howard Street Railway company. It was due to the hard work of Mr. Shewmon and Dr. Holmes that the present excellent street railway system was built.

Mr. Shewmon has made a large number of warm friends since his residence in this city by his straight forward and honest business qualifications. There has not been an enterprise of any character that would help build up Racine that Mr. Shewmon was not in it head over heels and his wise and careful judgement has always been sought by the leading men of the town. His intention to leave the city will be learned with regret by everybody. Not only is he a business man of the highest ability, but one of the finest gentlemen in the world socially. Always cheery, good natured and ready to assist a fellow being in distress. He is chancellor commander of Racine Lodge No. 32, K. of P., and a member of the B. P. O. Elks and Racine Business Men's association.

While Racine is sorry to lose so valuable and enterprising a citizen, still she congratulates Green Bay upon securing him, and assures the people of that growing and thriving city, that he will always be found in the front row when it comes to advancing the social or business interests of that place.

Mr. Shewmon also has an interesing family who have become popular and favorites socially, and they will also be missed from the social gatherings of the city.

For Assault.

Peter Bully had a warrant issued in Justice Morey's court for the arrest of Mrs. Minnie Oates, a colored woman. He charges that the woman made an assault on his wife, who was sick in bed. The case was adjourned for one week.

First publication Thursday Sept. 26, A. D. 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISCONSIN.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased, representing among other things that the said deceased died seized of certain real estate therein described; that the homestead of said deceased is a part only of said tract of land, and the whole subject to a mortgage, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell the same, and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell the said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a regular term of said county court to be held in, and for said county at the court house in the city of Racine on the 1st Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for the hearing of said petition, in the Racine weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, and that a copy thereof be served personally on S. Wolff of the city of Racine, and on all persons interested in said estate, not residing in this county, at least twenty days before said day.

Dated September 19, A. D., 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge, Racine County.
Wallace Ingalls atty. for petitioner.

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE McLaren, plaintiff, against James McLaren, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KEARNEY & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address: 524 Main St., Racine, Racine County, Wis. Aug13w7t

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 330, Lansing, Mich

THE QUEEN USES THEM.

What One of the Highest Officials Says.

Queen Victoria Uses Proprietary Medicines.

And What is More, They Cure Her, Too.

Other Crowned Heads Use Them Also and Get Well.

People Have High Examples in Using These Remedies.

There never was a time when patent or proprietary medicines were so popular and so widely used by everybody as at present.

Years of experience have demonstrated the great benefit of these remedies. They cure; hence it is not a matter of wonder to learn through the most direct and reliable official sources, that in her recent illness Queen Victoria, the great Queen of England, used and was greatly benefitted by such a remedy. Other crowned heads have undoubtedly done the same. Thus we see that the wisest, those with the best opportunity to judge, and rich in unlimited resources, are convinced of the curative qualities of these medicines. With ability to procure the best medical talent in the world, this renowned Queen preferred a genuine remedy which had cured so many people, whose testimonials she had read.

Among all those which rare genius, after long years and experiment, has discovered, there is none equal to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Kings, queens, noble and peasant, the high as well as the low, alike employ and are cured by this grand remedy, especially at this season of the year, when the blood and nerves require this purifying and invigorating medicine. Let others follow these illustrious examples. Don't make any mistake. Take Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is this you need. It is this, which will surely make you well and strong.

Mrs. Charles H. Heaton, residing at 148 State street, Montpelier, Vt., is of the very highest social position. She says:

"Two years ago we had a terrible time with La Grippe, and by overwork in taking care of my children and the results of the disease I was left in a very exhausted condition, in fact was nearly prostrated. I was so weak that upon the least excitement I would feel nauseated. I was as near nervous prostration as anyone could be.

"Someone recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to me and I immediately began its use. I am happy to say that it completely cured me. I think it is the best medicine I ever knew of for any form of nervous or chronic disease. I have recommended it to many and shall do so upon every occasion."

If you are nervous, weak tired, sleepless, if you have headache, indigestion, kidney or liver complaint, poor blood and weak nerves, you can surely regain your health and be as well as you ever were by taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

The strengthening and curative powers of this remedy are wonderful. Use it and you will be made well and strong. It is the discovery of Dr. Greene, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted by all at his office, 35 West 14th St., New York City, free, personally or by letter.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

—THE NEW—

EAGLE STORE,

CORNER STATE AND SUPERIOR STS.,

Is now open for your inspection. Our stock of Dress Goods and Underwear is complete, and we have in addition a well selected line of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

J. C. HANSEN,

STATE STREET.

C. R. UNDERWOOD,

JEWELER

418 MAIN STREET, - - RACINE, WIS.

Has the Latest, Newest and Most Attractive Line of Silverware. Just the place to make selections for wedding gifts.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

CHINA COMES DOWN.

British Lion Moves the Celestials to Action.

An Imperial Decree Issued Degrading Viceroy Lui.

He Took no Notice of the Beginning of the Riots—He Has a Record That Would Make Tammany Leaders Envious.

Washington, Sept. 30—Minister Denby called the state department from Peking today as follows: "Imperial decree issued. Abstract—responsibility for Sze Chuan riots rests with officials. Viceroy Liu careless, took no notice of the beginning of the riots. He is deprived of office, never to be employed. Other officials to be punished.

This would seem to indicate that the crisis impending in China, involving a naval demonstration by the British forces, has been averted for a time at least by a compliance with the principal demands of the British. It cannot be learned whether the decree concedes all the demands made, and the cablegram makes no reference to the sweeping conditions imposed by the British minister that the guilty officials be punished by suspension for three years on all promotions and appointments in the civil service in the province of Sze Chuan.

Viceroy Liu, whose fall is announced, has been in trouble before. It is understood that he was found guilty last Nov. of misappropriation of funds, and later on, because the French investigations showed that he was responsible for the Cheng-Tu riots.

He was obliged to pay an indemnity of $800,000 to the French catholic missions from his own pocket. The present conclusion which has been brought about apparently by British threats will not involve the abandonment of the independent investigation into the Cheng-Tu riots, which has been ordered by Sec. Olney.

London, Sept. 3.—It is announced that China has accepted the British ultimatum and that the viceroy of Sze Chuen, who is held to have been responsible indirectly or directly for the massacre of missionaries in the territory under his jurisdiction, has been degraded.

The decree also denounced the offending officials subordinates for failing to take proper action in the emergency.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Admiral Buller with 14 ships belonging to the British fleet in Chinese waters, will proceed on Wednesday next to Nankin, and present the viceroy of that place with important dispatches. The officials of the foreign office answering questions on the subject, stated that a decree had already been published in the Pekin Official Gazette, ordering the viceroy of Sze Chuen to be stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries in his district and as warning to others it is further declared that he shall not again be permitted to take office.

MARRIED IN RACINE.

The Bride Told a Falsehood—She Had Another Husband.

The following telegram appeared in the morning papers:

Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 29.—E. L. Perkins, passenger brakeman on the Omaha, represented in a Baraboo dispatch the other day as running away with the wife of an actor, is at his home here. Perkins says that during his vacation he met Mrs. Orr and married her in good faith at Racine, she having exhibited papers which convinced him that she had secured a divorce. When he learned the truth he tried to get out of the entanglement and met the woman's husband in Chicago, where he left the couple to their own devices.

The records at the register of deeds' office show that E. L. Perkins of Minneapolis and Mary E. Orr of Boston were married by Rev. J. E. Farmer, of the First M. E. church, on August 29, 1895. The Rev. Mr. Farmer said that when the couple were married the woman said that she had been married before, but that her husband was dead. She was 29 years of age and he was 26.

BIG STEEL STEAMERS ASHORE.

The Matoa and Massaba Reported Stranded at Kewaunee Point.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Sept. 30.—The captain of the anchor liner Schuylkill, which arrived from Duluth today, reports passing two boats ashore at Kewaunee Point. He thought they were the Matoa and Massaba, two big steel steamers belonging to the Minnesota company. Matoa and Massaba cleared from Two Harbors for Cleveland yesterday. Kewaunee Point is one of the most dangerous spots on the lakes, and the boats stranded, are likely to prove total losses, owing to the heavy northwest gale.

OBITUARY.

Mertins.

Annie, the eighteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mertins, died last night of whooping cough. The funeral will take place from the German church on High street at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Washington County Fair.

For the above occasion the Northwestern Line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates to West Bend and return. Tickets on sale from September 30 to October 3, inclusive, good for return passage to October 4, 1895. For tickets and full information apply to agents C. & N. W. Ry.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Eucharistic Congress, of the Catholic Church, to be Held in Washington This Week.

Washington, Sept. 30—The Eucharistic congress of the Catholic church will convene in this city on Wednesday, and some of the most distinguished dignitaries of the church will be present. The sessions will be held at the Catholic university. On the occasion of the opening of the congress a pontifical high mass will be celebrated, of which Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate, will be celebrant. At the sessions of the congress a number of papers will be read and discussed, including one on "The Priests Eucharistic League", Rev. H. Birkmeyer, of Cincinnati; "How the real presence makes converts" by Rev. Walter Elliott of New York city, and "The holy eucharist in the eastern church", by Rev. Joseph Yasbeck, the Armenian missionary.

Thursday evening there will occur the most picturesque part of the ceremonies attending the congress. This will be the hour of adoration of the blessed sacrament in the university chapel, concluding with a procession through the grounds of the university, and benediction. The procession will be participated in by all the delegates to the convention. As it is likely that the congress will not finish the reading of the papers until after sunset, this procession will probably be conducted at night, as was the case at Notre Dame. If so, the procession will be the finest thing of the kind ever seen here.

Each of the archbishops, bishops and attending priests will appear in full regalia, carrying a lighted taper. The grounds of the university will be more or less illuminated with electric lights on this occasion.

The route of the procession has not yet been determined, but it will leave the chapel and going out into the grounds, will return again to the chapel. The services of the congress will conclude with the benediction.

KENOSHA ARSON CASE.

Defense Closes Its Case—Arguments Tomorrow.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 30—Circuit court convened at 9 o'clock this morning and the arson case again came on. Several witnesses from Chicago were placed on the stand and testified to the good character of Jacobson, one of the accused men being tried. This finished the case for the defense and this afternoon the state is putting in its rebuttal evidence. It is expected that arguments will commence tomorrow morning. Interest is as great as ever in the outcome of the case. It is the general opinion that the state has made a strong case and that a conviction will result. When the arguments are commenced the court room will be inadequate to hold the crowds expected to be present.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

Thieves Break Into John Halberstadt's Bakery and Steal Flour—Other Criminal Notes.

Sometime Saturday night or early Sunday morning the bakery of John Halberstadt, located in the Seventh ward, was entered by thieves and two sacks of flour stolen. A wheelbarrow leading to and from the place would indicate that the thieves loaded the flour into the barrow and took it a long distance. The police are making an investigation.

A Hen House Robbed.

Albert Peterson, of Mound ave., complains that his hen house was entered by sneak thieves Saturday night and a number of his chickens stolen. The hennery of his neighbor was also visited and chickens taken. Suspicion rests upon persons who have huts near by.

A Drunken Woman.

On Saturday afternoon the police were called upon to arrest a woman who made her appearance on High street in a beastly state of intoxication. When the police were loading her into the wagon, Officer Harms accidentally scalped the woman, in other words, pulled off her wig. She gave her name as Margaret Callahan and has only been in the city a short time. Today she was sent to jail for a term of five days.

A South Side Row.

Report has been made at the police office of a disgraceful fight at a Sixteenth street saloon Saturday afternoon. The participants were Arthur Dishnoe and a well digger, known as the Little Englishman from Milwaukee. Dishnoe was pounded so badly that it was necessary for friends to take him home and place him in bed. Both eyes are swelled and his face resembles beefsteak. Those who have seen the injured man say that his injuries are serious.

Racine Fleet All Right.

The Racine fleet of vessels are all right. The City of Grand Rapids came in this morning with a cargo of wood for Kelley, Weeks & Co. She flew a flag with the Union down and the life saving crew thought something was wrong and went out to meet the craft. The Josephine Dresden arrived with wood for the market and the Merchant and Caledonia are in with lumber. The scow Magdolina also arrived with lumber for Kelley, Weeks & Co. The barge Nirvana, which came to anchor in the bay, commenced to drag shoreward and the tug Wau Bun went out and brought her in. The G. Ellen came in safely with lumber.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TO OPEN TOMORROW.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Several Important Subjects to be Considered.

There Will Undoubtedly be a Strife for Delegates to the Cleveland Convention—Lay-Electoral Conference Meets on Friday.

The Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convenes in this city tomorrow for a six days session. Many visitors are expected to be present, including about 200 ministers and 150 laymen, as delegates from the numerous churches in the conference. It has been seven years since a conference of this kind, or one that has so much importance attached to it, met in our city and naturally it has been awaited with much interest by Methodists in all parts of the conference. English Methodism

In the Great State

of Wisconsin, is divided into two conferences, the West Wisconsin conference and the Wisconsin conference, which convenes here tomorrow. The latter is by far the most important of the two for it comprises the entire eastern half of the state, including nearly all of the large cities.

In the conference there are five districts, which contain upwards of 200 churches. At the head of each district is

A Presiding Elder.

The several districts and the presiding elders are as follows:

Milwaukee district, J. R. Creighton; Janesville district, E. A. Pease; Fond du Lac district, Thomas Walker; Oshkosh district, W. P. Stowe; Appleton district, E. S. McChesney.

The coming conference is of unusual interest for many great questions pertaining to the future of the church will come up for consideration and it is the last conference prior to the general conference which will be held at Cleveland, O., next May. Probably the question that interests itself more to the clergy as well as to the laity is that of selecting

Delegates to the General Conference.

Six delegates and six alternates will be chosen to represent this conference, four delegates from the clergy and two delegates from the laity together with an equal number of alternates from each body.

The delegates go to Cleveland for a month's session and all expenses are paid. Thus it gives a member who is favored by the conference with an election as a delegate, a prestige which is naturally coveted by many. Of late considerable quiet discussion has been manifested as to the personnel of

The Ministerial Delegation.

Heretofore delegates have been chosen from among the presiding elders. Many think that this has wrought injury to the church by preventing the pastorate due representation at the general conference.

It is already an assured fact that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the conference for the selection of at least two if not more of the pastorate as delegates to the

Cleveland Conference.

It is almost certain that the presiding elders will resent a deviation from past methods and will mass their forces in order to secure the coveted commission as delegates. They are powerful in their respective districts, but the pastorate have the numbers that compose the entire conference and by united action can dictate the personnel of the delegation.

Another feature of the conference which has been agitated for several years back, and which will come up before the coming conference is the

Admission of Women

to the general conference. The Wisconsin conference in all its sessions heretofore has indicated a strong sentiment for the admission of women and it is believed that when the matter comes up for final consideration a large majority will vote for their admission. English speaking conferences have been largely in favor of acceding to the demands of women for representation, although the German and Scandinavian conferences have vigorously opposed it almost to a man. The foreign speaking element believes that woman's place is at home. In view of this agitation it is almost certain that delegates will be selected, pledged to the admission of women. There is still another

Grave Question

to be considered and which will most likely call forth vigorous arguments for and against it. It is the removal of the time limit from the pastorate. At present the limit is five years for pastors, and six years for presiding elders. The pastors from the larger cities who hold good fat berths are loth to give them up when the time expires. On the other hand these same seats are coveted by the younger and more ambitious preachers and naturally any effort to remove

The Time Limit

will meet with their opposition. Some think that the Wisconsin conference for the most part, is favorable to the removal of the limit and that the general conference will be petitioned to that end. Many of the leading churches in the conference will have a change of pastors including the First M. E. church of this city, which is necessitated by the time limit.

The conference will be presided over by

Bishop R. S. Foster.

one of the most noted divines in this country. Bishop Foster was born at Williamsburg O., and entered the ministry when he was 17 years old. He has been called in church circles the theologian, among the board of bishops. He is the author of several theological works and is a man of wide travel having encircled the globe, visiting the Methodists of the world. He was once president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, and afterward at the head of the Theological seminary in the east. He was chosen bishop in 1872.

It is said of Bishop Foster that there is always a strong and noble sweep of thought in his discourses that makes his hearers feel the presence of a master. In addition to the regular conference there is a

Lay-Electorial Conference,

which meets on Friday of this week. Laymen from all parts of the state will be present. Two delegates will be elected to the Cleveland conference and among those most prominently mentioned as suitable candidates are the following gentlemen:

Willis W. Cooper of Kenosha, a large manufacturer and an earnest church worker. Mr. Cooper is vice president of the board of control of the General Epworth League; a trustee of Lawrence university and president of the Milwaukee District Epworth League; W. H. Stevens, an ex-alderman and a commission merchant of Milwaukee; Wm. Larson of Green Bay; L. M. Alexander of Grand Rapids; Leander Ferguson of Brandon; Elihue Coleman of Fond du Lac, an ex-United States District attorney and several others.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Ably Handled by Rev. A. C. Grier Last Evening.

Rev. A. C. Grier preached his first sermon in Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday. In the morning his theme was "The Call of Our Faith", and in the evening he preached upon "The Dignity of Labor." He contrasted the old idea of labor being a curse with the newer thought of its blessed administration. He emphasized the fact that there was no dignity without labor. None of those things which come to us without our exertion are worth honor.

The world pays twice as much for unproductive labor as for productive. It pays far more to the saloon, the curse of the world than to the church which attempts to make man happier. They also give to the gambler, the prize-fighter, the stock broker and the skinflinter, the large per cent. of the results of labor.

As long as they make it easy for men to get money in those ways so long will men pursue them. Then too, as long as society gives such inadequate returns for labor, so long will men be driven to dishonest methods. Racine is a breeding place for tramps. It is one of the best places in the world for them. The city ought to have a stone pile upon which it could put its tramps and worthy lookers for work. Compel one to work and allow the other. This broken stone would come in handy next summer when new pavements are made.

That there is something wrong with our civilization no one can deny, when he sees nature so rich that we do not take a thousandth part of her offered products and the inventions of man are idle and yet thousands of hands are aching to work and thousands of stomachs are empty. It is perhaps not a question of blame but a question of maladjustment. The industries of a country are run on the basis of the meanest man in the business.

All must come to his level or get out of business. The only help is in an awakened public sentiment and christianity is for this work the hope of the world. When it is simply a question of selfishness on each side, the strong side will win, but when it is a question of justice then the spirit of right will prevail.

He closed with an exhortation to enoble our work, and referred to Hiram Golf, who was a shoe maker, "by the Grace of God." Let us each see that his work is made divine by being done divinely.

THAT NEW RAILROAD.

The Subject of a New Road From Milwaukee to Chicago Being Again Discussed.

For many years past there has been considerable talk in regard to a new railroad being built between Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee and other places. At one time the project got along so far as a survey, but it was then lost sight of and of late there has been nothing heard except the scheme for an electric road. One of the Milwaukee papers, in speaking of the proposed electric road, says that another electric railway project, the plan being to have for its termini Chicago and Milwaukee, is being boomed in Chicago. It is to be constructed and put into operation early next year between Chicago and Waukegan with Milwaukee as the ultimate northern end of the line.

The fare is to be a cent a mile and better time than is now made by the railways is assured. C. E. Loss of Chicago is at the head of the move and he states that the line from Chicago to Waukegan has been surveyed, that the line between those cities will certainly be constructed next spring and that it will finally be continued to Milwaukee. In speaking of the proposed road, Mr. Loss said:

"In round numbers it will cost $500,000. There will be no bonds, at least not until the work is completed. There is a population of 60,000 between Evanston and Waukegan, so there will be enough traffic for a road. At present the North-Western runs seventeen trains each way between Chicago and Waukegan and they are crowded. We will haul passengers for 1 cent a mile on the inter-urban line, which will make the fare between Waukegan and Evanston less than that by the steam road."

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

REGINALD DE KOVEN.

A Clever Composer—Author of "Robin Hood," "La Tzigane" and "Rob Roy."

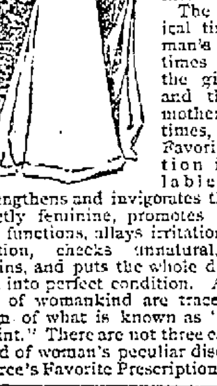
To New England belongs the prestige of having been the birthplace of that most successful composer of opera comique—Reginald De Koven, who was born at Middletown, Conn., on the 3d of April, 1860, writes Florence Wilson in the September Ladies' Home Journal. That old town has been the home of the De Koven family since Revolutionary days. His aptitude for things musical having disclosed itself, Reginald de Koven left Middletown at the age of 14 for Germany to enter the Stuttgart Conservatoire for two years' study of piano playing. He then went to England and entered St. John's College after preparatory studies with his father, a distinguished Episcopal clergyman. There he graduated with high honors in history and belles-lettres when only 20.

Capt. John Lewis, of New York, spent the Sabbath in the city, and met many friends of his youth. Both he and Dr. Roberts were on their way home from the general assembly at Minneapolis.

Jefferson County Fair.

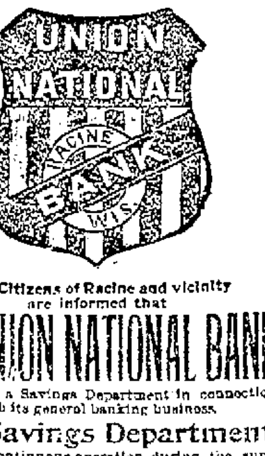
For the above occasion the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at reduced rates to Jefferson, Wis., and return. Tickets on sale from September 30 to October 4, inclusive, good for return passage to October 5, 1895. For tickets and full information, apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Before the finished fruit come bud and blossom. Bud grows into blossom and blossom into fruit. And so girlhood merges into womanhood and the woman into motherhood.

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make the girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At these times, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, promotes regularity of the functions, allays irritation and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhausting drains, and puts the whole delicate organism into perfect condition. Almost all the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure.



The Citizens of Racine and vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation during the summer months between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

K. BULL, Prest. H. G. SMEIDING, V. P. H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

SCHOFIELD RETIRED.

Cleveland Today Issues the Order Retiring the Lieut. General.

Washington, Sept. 30—The presidents order retiring Lieut. Gen. Schofield was issued today. In executing the order the president comments of the gallantry of Schofield as a soldier and his great services to his country, expressing regret that the country is to lose from the command of its army this distinguished general. It was said at the war department that the order assigning to duty a successor to Gen. Schofield will not be issued for several days.

WOMEN VICTORIOUS.

Rock River Methodist Conference Votes for Their Admission as Delegates.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 30.—Women scored another victory among the Methodists today. The Rock River conference, by a vote of 142 to 27, decided in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. Every prominent minister in the conference voted for the women.

JEWS VICTORIOUS.

Hungarian Diet Adopts Bills Protecting the Jewish Religion.

Buda Pest, Sept. 30.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet today adopted bills providing for the recognition of the Jewish religion and establishing freedom of worship.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tooker, of Illinois, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ingalls.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," an take no other kind

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
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PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wi

$100.00
Given Away
Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? :: :: :: ::

☞Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

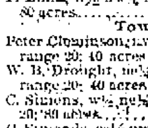
Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our little baby of two months was badly afflicted with Eczema. It began when she was three weeks old, and in spite of all our skill and that of two good physicians, she continued to grow worse. Her head, arms, neck, and limbs, and, in fact, nearly every joint in her body, were raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The child being so small and delicate, we began with CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA SOAP, according to directions, and *after the first application we could see a change.* When we had used the remedies one week she was very much better, some of the sores had healed entirely and had ceased to spread. After using them for less than a month, the child was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair when four and a half months old, and took the premium of a silver cup, as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. We recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES to all our friends, and cannot praise them too highly.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. PARK,
1030 Belleview Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. All about Baby's Skin, free.



KILLS EVERY PAIN

The moment it is applied. Nothing like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster for pain, inflammation, and weakness. Instantaneous and Infallible.

TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Lands Sold for Taxes for the Year 1893.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin, were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 16th day of May, A. D., 1893, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1892.

The amount set opposite to each tract of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereupon, computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale as provided by law.

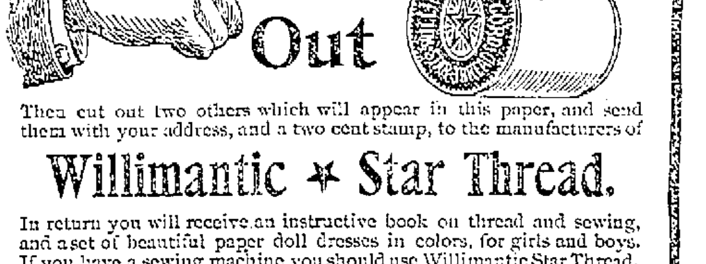
Given under my hands and seal of the county board of supervisors of said county of Racine this 26th day of July, A. D., 1895.

JOHN DIXON,
County Clerk, Racine County, Wis

To whom assessed; description; amount of taxes; interest and charges:

Town of Waterford.	
P. Lunn, w½ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 19; 80 acres	$2 56
Town of Norway.	
Peter Cluminson, w½ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	$2 43
W. B. Drought, ne¼ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 01
C. Simons, w½ ne¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 80 acres	4 28
C. Simonds, se¼ nw¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 60
Town of Yorkville.	
John Bennil, part s part se¼ sec. 12, town 3, range 21; 50 acres	$27 47
James Hennessy, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, in block 5, village of Union Grove, sec. 30, town 3, range 21	4 43
Town of Burlington.	
Fred Flescher, block 2, lots 6, 7, 8, sec. 5, town 2, range 19	$57 19
Maggie Grant, 19 acres as recorded in vol. 88, pages 473 and 474, sec. 28, town 3, range 19; 19 acres	59 40
Connelly & Cushion, ice house on w½ sw¼ n of mill pond, sec. 29, town 3, range 19	7 14
Unknown, lots 1 and 2, block 34, sec. 32, town 3, range 19	2 12
Town of Raymond.	
Patrick Dona, 4 a s w cor n w ¼ sec 6, town 4, range 21, 1 acre	$1 62
William Nelson, n 1-25 of e ½ n e ¼ sec 8, town 4, range 21, 80 acres	36 63
Town of Caledonia.	
W. C. Lamberton, e ½ a near n w corner e 42 of s ¼ s e ¼, bd westerly by Mil road n by Slanders e/s by Slanders section 1, town 4, range 22, ½ acre	$1 67
Peter Fazen, 2¼ a in n w cor of s 22¼ a s e ¼ n s ¼ sec 32, town 4, range 23, 2 ½ acres	5 25
Town of Mt. Pleasant.	
F. N. Burdick, in n e ¼ n ¼ e 10 a of s 18 a n e ¼, ex 1½ a to Frebel and others sect 2, town 3, range 23, 8¾ acres	$18 41
Second Ward City of Racine.	
Chas W. Kauss, bl 18, Holbourn sub, n 60 of s 100 ft of w½ special assessment lake shore protection	$ 8 44
J J Elmendorf, lot 17, blk 1, south Racine lot 18, blk 1	2 95
Mrs. R. Campbell, lot 7 blk 30, s ½, ss; lot 10, blk 30, n ½, ss, special for sewer	56 31
Unknown, lot 3, blk 47, ss	1 98
Unknown, lot 4, blk 47, ss	1 98
Henry Parry, bl 18 s 60 of n 520 ft of e ½ Holborn sub	5 54
F. Oleson, blk 21 s 40 of n 240 ft of w ½ of Holborn sub	4 56
Third Ward, City of Racine.	
Alix Jones, lot 9, block 7, except n22½ ft, Harbor addition	$57 98
James Rohan, e½ block 64, s 80 of n 240 ft of w½ school section	114 35
G. W. Mason, w½ block 64, w½ of n 180 ft, school section	164 25
Hans Hansen, e½ block 65, s 50 of n 120 ft of e½, school section; special for sewer	98 49
Baptist Mission, w½ block 65, s 40 of n 200 ft of e½, school section	39 26
Fourth Ward City of Racine.	
Gustave Hessel, lots 1 and 2, block 17, e 60 ft. Miller's subdivision	$24 02
James Rooney, lot 7, block 45, O. P.	59 11
E. Greber, block 2 beginning on south line of block at w line of Lasell street, run n 66 ft, then w 155¼ ft, then s 66 ft, then e to beginning, Silloway's subdivision, special for grading	15 68
Fifth Ward, City of Racine.	
E. Crook, lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sage's addition	395 38
Gus Peterson, in e½ ne¼ sec. 8, town 3, range 23, bounded w by Freeman's, e by Forest street, s by Madison, and w by Blake	14 30
John T. Fish, lot 5, block 1, Prospect addition	4 6
Gottlieb Michael, lot 10, block 4, Rose's subdivision	2 35
W. H. Millman, in w w½ se¼ sec. 8, town 3, range 23, bounded n by Topling, s by Spring street and river, e by Spring street and w by city limits; 3¼ acres	7 91
Sixth Ward City of Racine.	
R. P. Jones, lot 8, e ½ blk 50 n 1-10 s ½; lots 9, 10 e ½ blk 60 n 20 ft Bushes sub	$23 77
John Tostevin, w ½ bl 55 beginning at southwest corner of bl run n 30 degrees and 10 e 46½ ft which is the place of beginning then south 74 degrees e 111 ft then north 31 degrees e 4 3-10 ft then westerly to a point to place of beginning bd n by Evans and s by Gunter school sect	1 64
Dennis Cawley, lot 16, blk 60 Carrgs sub	12 66
R. R. Davis, blk 63 all that part of bl lying w of N W R R, Davis sub	39 56
Dorotha Cesrner, lot 35 bl 66 Herrick's sub	5 21
John Meredith, in n e ¼ sec 17-3-23 bd n by J. G. Meacham Jr e by Lockwood ave s by 11th st and w by Becher 100 ft e and w and 40 ft n and s	17 09
Seventh Ward City of Racine.	
Catherine E. Story, lot 13 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 14 bl 3 n ½ English add; lot 15 bl 3 n ½ English add	$ 8 58
C. Reich, lot 9, block 2, North Racine	78 32
W. H. Miller, bl 7 n 2 acres ex s 50 ex n 50 of s 100, e of n 115 ft North Racine	18 52
Unknown, in n e ¼ sect 4-3-23 bd n by Madorey's Est, e by Lake Michigan s by Heaths and Dickson w by Mich st 84 ft n and s special for sewer	79 97
C. Madory, N 1-17 in s e ¼ sect 4-3-23 bd n by Coonley Millegin by Lake Michigan s by Madory's e and w by Michigan st about 145 ft N and S	2 95
John Malone, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23; bounded n by English street, e by Willington by Coonley and w by Mrs. Collins, 60 ft e and w	4 55
Frank Rhoerk, in sw¼ sec. 4, town 3, range 23, bounded n and w by C. Rogan est., s by Stransky, e by Erie street, 100 ft n and s and 160 ft e and w	4 55

Cut That Out



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A DRASTIC REMEDY.

The new woman as announced some time ago has already arrived or is arriving very fast, and occupying seating or standing room wherever she may find it, and if she does not find it the fault is not hers. But beside the new woman there arises the bodily image, not the spectre of the new man. This new man has not ventured to obtrude himself upon the public because of the fact that the old man whom we call Adam, predominates in his make-up. This new man is introduced to us by a certain V. P. Armstrong, M. D. in the Texas Health Journal. Dr. Armstrong's arguments are very forcible and the remedy he proposes is very drastic. He starts out with the inquiry whether or not we are paying too much attention to mendicancy and if our charity in this direction is not training up an element in our population that depends not upon their own efforts to make a living, but upon the benevolence of the public to carry them along through the march of life from the cradle to the grave. He says of this element that they are constant disturbers of the peace, disorganizers and a continual menace to the communities in which they live. He says "they are the material out of which are made anarchists, nihilists and other 19th century monstrosities, and as long as they retain their physical powers are continually attempting to overrun established order, and the peace of society."

He continues: "With no appreciation of the dignity of citizenship they propagate disease, insanity, imbecility, scrofula, syphilis, consumption and dipsomaniacs, fostering every type of villainy, and if granted the same license during the next century as they have had during the last will bankrupt every nation on the earth to promote penal and charitable institutions in which to take care of them. They are educated to believe that as long as they are able they can prey upon the better element of society, outrage every sentiment of decency, murder burn, rape and steal, and when disease or old age takes hold of them, and they can no longer perpetrate wrong, they will be taken care of at public expense, and will be provided for until death and the devil claim them, or they are able to return to their disreputable habits. This does not apply to the good but unfortunate, either old or young, but alone to the law breaking.

He contends that notwithstanding all efforts of the better element in society this disreputable element is constantly on the increase with a far more rapid growth than that of population.

The remedy Dr. Armstrong proposes is to prevent this vicious element from propagating its kind, by the use of the surgeon's knife. Serve them he says, as we serve vicious stallions and other male creatures of the beasts of the field; and while transforming them into tractable and obedient members of society, at the same time deprive them of the power of handing down their evil propensities to coming generations. He says:

"The good are becoming bad, the bad worse, and the worse infamous. The law affords at this time, and under the present plan, but poor protection and no prevention. We are called upon to move against the common enemy. It is nothing short of an outrage against human liberty that the state permits even the intermarriage of criminals, vagabonds, prostitutes and imbeciles, thus becoming participeps criminis to the wholesale manufacture of crime and disease. It is not rational to say that the state can not prevent the possible from becoming the positive criminal."

This is certainly one of the most remarkable papers ever issued by a physician or anybody else. The same idea has been feebly intimated by others who have made this subject a study, but never before, we believe, has it been so broadly outlined and so vehemently argued. We have given only a few extracts from Dr. Armstrong's article but what we have given, are his most salient points. It will no doubt attract general attention. But it is not to be supposed that it will be received with general favor. There is too much of the vicious element in our modern society, as perhaps has been the case in all society, since the world began, to commend it except to thoughtful minds who have the welfare of humanity at heart.

An exchange requests the federal office-holder who is not in favor of a third term for Mr. Cleveland, to step out and hold up his hand. It must not be forgotten that a very large number of federal office-holders are now under civil service and it will make little difference to them who is president.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It had been supposed that the horrible slave traffic in African negroes, such as prevailed for several hundred years and up to the last half of the present century had been entirely suppressed. We have all read of the horrors of the "Middle Passage" in which ships devoted to the infamous business were literally crammed from the bottom to the top of the hold with the unfortunate wretches doomed to a life of slavery if by chance they survived their frightful voyage across the Atlantic ocean. Pious men, members of churches in high standing had part and lot in this damnable traffic and texts from the bible were freely quoted to show its conformity to the laws of God. Even God-serving New England merchants and ship owners thought it no crime to bring the black savages of the Guinea coast under the influences of christianity, so that their deportation was a profitable venture, in toil without recompense and suffering without redress or appeal.

All this was supposed to have passed away with the abolition of slavery on this continent and the continent of South America. But such is not the fact.

Investigations of the agents of British and foreign anti-slavery society go to show that the slave trade in Africa is by no means wiped out. The Arabs under the sanction of the sultan of Zanzibar are carrying on the traffic as vigorously as ever and it is claimed that prominent British Indian merchants are interested with them. Those slaves gathered by the thousand yearly are not sent of course to christian lands, but find a ready market in Mohammedan countries where slavery is taught by the Koran.

The efforts of all christian nations should be united to put an end forever to this traffic in human flesh.

A rabid free silverite exchange says: Great Britain now gets our silver for 10 cents an ounce, our wheat for 60 cents per bushel and our cotton for 7 cents per pound. It adds:

"It is in our power by remonetizing the white metal to make her pay $1.29 for silver; $1.25 for wheat and 15 to 18 cents for cotton." By monetizing copper, lead, zinc, and iron, we could make her pay still more for these productions. But what benefit would it be to this country? A debased currency would mean to this country untold disaster. The United States is not called upon to furnish cheap money for the rest of the world any more than it is called upon to furnish cheap cotton, wheat, corn and other staples, below the market prices. It is our interest to buy in the cheapest markets of the world and sell in the dearest.

England is a selling nation, not a buying one. All she aims to buy is food and raw materials. She must have both to enable her to preserve the standing she now occupies, that of the greatest manufacturing and trading nation of the world. But with all her immense ascendency she is not fool enough to attempt the monetization of silver alone, as the silverites are demanding of the United States.

The Green Bay Advocate (democratic) calls an article in the Jounal "a lame argument." We showed that our farmers cannot sell cereals in the European markets, unless they can compete with the wages paid in Argentina, Russia and India, and hence we advocate a protective policy which increases or maintains high wages for our wage-earners and thus enables them to become consumers of our own products both manufactured and agricultural. The Advocate being unable to refute the argument, misrepresents our statement. This is neither manly nor honest. Ignorance of economics is hardly a valid excuse for a palpable misstatement. We wish politely to suggest to the editor of the Advocate that he state what we say and then refute it if he can. When he undertakes to refute what he himself says, he has an easy job, and we are not disposed to deprive him of the amusement.

Hereafter all the official national flags will bear an additional star. It is placed there for a new state of the union, Utah, which will be admitted to free membership on the fourth of July next. Utah has been an applicant for statehood many years and her application was rejected on the sole ground of the stain of polygamy, which has been attached to her ever since the Mormons settled at Salt Lake. It is to be hoped that when she comes in, that stain will have been forever removed, and that when she is received as the 45th star she will come in with clean hands and a clear record for the future. In fact Uncle Sam will see that these conditions are fully complied with.

California's labor commissioner has asked Senator White to introduce a bill shutting out Japanese labor as has been done with that of China. There is no call at present for any such bill; first because there is no considerable emigration of Japs to this country and secondly the two peoples are not to be for a moment compared to each other. One is a barbarian who cannot be taught the common decencies of life, while the other is at least civilized, and is today making greater progress towards what we term enlightenment than any other people on the face of the globe. Japan has learned more in a quarter of a century than the nations of Europe learned in hundreds of years.

The charge made against Great Britain that she does not give her outside colonies and dependencies representation will have to be taken back. The several hundred million population of India is represented in parliament by just one member, a certain Mr. Bhowaggree. What a time he would have if he had the disposition of offices as is the case with our congressmen.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The grand convocation of Knights Templars at Boston was significant. It was probably the greatest display of a secret organization that has ever occurred in this country. In this gathering were represented the intelligence, the wealth and the business of this country. The order had its inception in this country, nearly 100 years ago. It is an outgrowth and adjunct of the Masonic order, which claims to date back to the building of Solomon's temple, when this oldest of all secret organizations was instituted. The original Knights Templars organization dates back to the time of the crusades, when the flower of christian chivalry set out to rescue the Holy land from the grasp of the impious Mohammedans, who had conquered Jerusalem as they had conquered many other countries, and imposed their false faith upon people inhabiting them, by fire and sword. Out of this impassioned host, burning with Christian zeal, grew the order of the Knights Templars, still more zealous in upholding the doctrines of christianity. For centuries this noble order existed with headquarters at Mata and more than once they were the main stay in beating back the tide of Mohammedan invasion, which threatened to overwhelm all Europe.

The present order of Knights Templars is a worthy and noble successor to their brethren of the past. It is true they will probably never be called upon to fight the infidel, but they are duly called upon to exercise the christian virtues of charity, kindness, good will and helpfulness to those in distress.

The prejudice that once existed against this order and the kindred order of Masonry is fast dying out. Time and again it has been demonstrated that the work and practice of these orders is for good and not for evil, and that the men composing them are in every community the worthiest and most trusted.

Postmaster Evans of Selma, Cal., likewise the editor of a paper, has been indulging in a little spurt of "offensive partisanship" and "pernicious activity in politics" and the result is that, almost before he knew it, he was rounded up at the political guillotine and his head neatly chopped off. This is what the ex-postmaster said:

"Western people at least demand the restoration of silver and paper money and will be content with nothing else. They feel that the president has sacrificed their interests to those of the eastern capitalists and hate him cordially. The situation as regards the president is somewhat similar to that of Benedict Arnold after he deserted the colonial for the royalist cause. He is said to have asked a colonial prisoner one day what they would do to him if they caught him. "Cut off the leg that was wounded at Saratoga and bury it with honors of war," was the answer. "The rest of you they would hang." The principles advocated by the president during his first administration ought to be indorsed and blazoned upon the party banner, but western Democrats will brand those of the second administration as traitorous to his constituents and meet them and their advocates as political opponents."

Now it is not in the nature of things that postmaster General Wilson should read the above without feeling that Mr. Evans had outraged all sense of decency as an appointee of the present administration and that he was not eminently qualified to fill a federal position. Mr. Wilson therefore promptly removed him from office. Had Mr. Evans said as much or more in favor of the policy of the administration his head would in all probability have been left upon his shoulders. In such cases it all depends upon whose ox is gored.

It is said that Mrs. Ballington Booth is very severe on the new woman and lets no occasion pass of giving her a good roast. Mrs. Booth has probably forgotten the fact that it is not very long ago when she was a "new woman" herself and would probably even now object to being called an old woman. When she appeared at the head of her Salvationists with their poke bonnets and other unfashionable attire; beating drums, blowing tin horns and making outlandish appeals to sinners in slums and elsewhere, she was about as new a woman as any seen now, clad in bloomers and riding a bicycle. The public, however, got used to Mrs. Booth's "new woman," even as it will after awhile get used to the "new woman" of the present hour, and then she will probably turn up in a newer and stranger phase than ever. Mrs. Booth meantime should cultivate the virtue of charity.

Spain has run up against a hard row of stumps in her effort to put down the Cuban insurrection. The country is virtually bankrupt. She has no money in her treasury and no credit through which she could negotiate loans. Her troops sent to Cuba rapidly find their graves either from the shot and shell of the insurgents or from the more deadly encounter with the terrible scourge, yellow fever which finds in the transported European an easy victim. It would appear that nothing is left for Spain except to come to some terms that will be satisfactory to the people of Cuba or else retire from the contest and acknowledge her defeat.

It has been many days since the boycott on bank notes, as issued by the great sovereign, went into effect, but up to the present the people continue to take bank notes, all they can get of them, and would take more if they had the chance. Sovereign is one of the demagogues who complained about the scarcity of money because the United States doesn't coin all the silver there is on top of the earth as well as what is still in its bowels, and yet he would deliberately further decrease this money supply to gratify an insane whim.

AN IRISHMAN'S ADVICE.

One of the Irish members, Henry Plunkett in a recent speech in the house of commons urged that Irishmen of all parties should pay less attention to political agitation and more to improving the industrial condition of Ireland. His address is said to have been warmly applauded by the Tory members and papers. Naturally the Tories would be pleased to see an end of agitation in Ireland for it is through this very agitation that every right and privilege that Ireland possesses has been wrung from the English government. It was the mighty power of Daniel O'Connell, the most eloquent and persistent agitator that ever told the story of Ireland's wrongs to English audiences, that the great act of Catholic emancipation was brought about. Up to that time no Catholic could hold an office of any kind. Even, when Ireland had a parliament only Protestants could be elected to it. This act never would have passed but for the persuasive power of the "great agitator," as he was called.

It was agitation and nothing else that brought about the disestablishment of the church of England in Ireland.

The conservatives would be only too glad to see the Irish leaders leave off agitation, for then home rule would be only an idle dream. And without home rule the industrial condition of the Irish people could never be improved for the reason that it has always been England's policy to discourage any and all forms of industry that she has the facilities for doing herself.

If Mr. Plunkett could only succeed by his advice in adjusting the factional differences that divide and disrupt the Irish leaders and people, it would be advice that would be of far greater benefit to the Irish cause than that he is reported as having given.

A Philadelphia paper has taken pains to list the number of National parks reserved by the government and the number of acres in each. The following is the list:

State.	Name of Reservation.	Acres.
Wyoming	Yellowstone Park reservation	1,239,400
Colorado	White River Plateau reservation	1,198,080
Colorado	Plum Creek Timber reservation	179,200
Colorado	Pike's Peak Timber reservation	184,320
Colorado	South Platte Forest reservation	653,220
Colorado	Battlement Mesa reserve	848,250
New Mexico	Pecos River Forest reservation	311,040
Oregon	Bull Run Timber reservation	142,080
Alaska	Afognak Forest and Fish reserve	.....
California	San Gabriel Timber reserve	556,520
California	Sierra Forest reserve	4,096,000
California	San Bernardino Forest reservation	737,280
California	Trabuco Canyon Forest reservation	40,960
Arizona	Grand Canyon Forest reservation	1,851,520
Washington	Pacific Coast reserve	967,680
Oregon	Cascade Range Forest reserve	4,092,800
Oregon	Ashland Forest reserve	343,073

Probably no other nation in the world has provided so generously for the public in this matter of park reservations, and it entirely meets the approbation of the public.

Kier Hardie, the labor socialist, who has now invaded this country for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures, advances the opinion that the present conservative government is likely to knock the props from under the home rule agitators by granting to Ireland a comprehensive system of municipal government with a national parliament that will legislate in the interests of the country, granting in fact all that the home rulers have demanded. It has been nearly one hundred years since Ireland had a national parliament. In the year 1799 the Union of Ireland with Great Britain was affected and the last meeting of Ireland's parliament was a dramatic scene, that has been the subject of poet and painter. Bribery effected what coercion was powerless to accomplish, and through and by this means the Irish people were deprived of their last vestige of autonomy. It is not improbable that at no distant day another Irish parliament may meet in the historic capital of Ireland.

In order to divert the Kentucky Democratic mind from the ridiculous discrepancy that exists between the party platform and the party candidate for governor, the Louisville Courier Journal has dug up the long buried and rotten corpse, the force bill, and is trying to convince its readers that this is the issue in Kentucky just at present and not the currency question. The average Kentuckian is a good deal of a bourbon in both his liquor and his mentality, but he can hardly be fooled with such childlike and bland talk as the C. J. is giving utterance to. It might just as well claim that carpet-baglism is an issue as to thrust forward the long defunct force bill.

The sultan of Turkey, instead of taking measures to institute the reforms demanded by the great powers in the government of Armenia, is making an appeal to Russia and France to use their influence toward modifying the attitude of England. If the sultan knew when he was well off he would hasten to accede to all the reforms demanded in order to save himself, for his tenure of office is hanging by a very slender thread. The European nations have been too often fooled by Turkish promises to pay any further attention, and Gladstone's little word "must" which he recently made use of in a public speech is preparing to take the place of the former word "should." The sultan "must" come to time now.

The Princess Colonna, an American heiress who married one of those worthless Italian noblemen has got rid of the fellow by buying him off, with an annuity of 60,000 francs. Her experience however, will not deter other foolish American girls from falling in love with a title. More often the parents are most to blame.

President Cleveland, it is said, regards the silver question as settled, and settled in favor of sound money. Has the president only just found this out? The question was settled by the Republicans, and in the same way, too, in favor of sound money.

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

Japan, that busy and inscrutable little empire that has come into so great prominence within the past 40 years, threatens to become the rival of England in the manufacture of cotton textiles. When Commodore Perry appeared at the gates of Japan, along back about 1854 or 1855, he little knew or dreamed as he knocked peremptorily at her doors that he was unloosening a Genii more powerful than the fishermen set free from the bottle he found cast up by the sea. Japan, hitherto shrouded in darkness, of light shut out, like her neighbor China, suddenly woke up to the fact that she was a relic of the past.

For 1,000 years she had reposed in a comatose condition, little dreaming that the world was passing by her with sails filled with the breezes of progress. But when she did wake up, she was not at all slow in realizing the fact that she was lagging behind.

She at once set to work to make up for her deficiencies of the past, with a firm resolve to catch up with the future.

How well she has done this all the world knows. From the dregs of barbarism she has in a single bound stepped into the ranks of the foremost civilization of the day, on the continent of Asia. And not the least of her achievements is the growth she has made in manufactures. What she undertakes to learn, she learns thoroughly, and she has learned some things better without the teaching of college professors than England and other countries have learned with their aid.

With an industrious and frugal population, not addicted to strong drink and other vices, indulged in by Europeans, and Americans also, she is able to turn out cotton goods at a cheaper rate than even the poorly paid mill hands of Lancashire are able to turn them out.

England is a free trade country; so to speak, so is Japan; but the free trade of England is liberally discounted by the free trade of Japan. The latter country manufacturing goods cheaper than they can be manufactured in England, and having a free dumping ground through England's open ports will in time either shut up the English mills, cheaply as they are run, or compel England to adopt to some degree, the hateful policy of protection to home industries.

And it is not Japan alone that threatens to overwhelm Europe and even America. It is the entire countless millions of rice-fed Asiatics, who living on a few cents a day, have still enough energy left in their wasted bodies to pass swiftly by the meat-fed muscles of the white man.

England has been a long time learning that the policy of free trade is not the best policy she could adopt, but she will learn it after awhile, when she sees still less poorly paid labor than her own, crowding its wares into her markets.

Miss Rockefeller it is stated will not go abroad to look for a husband, but will marry an American. The dissolute owners of European titles will gnash their teeth in rage when they hear of this determination on the part of Miss Rockefeller.

For a man accused of stealing $300,000 of state money, besides doing other things for which people are sent to the penitentiary, Senator Quay has succeeded fairly well in life, and especially in political life.

It will take a large amount of money to move the crops this year they are so immense. Currency in large quantities is already being shipped to the West to provide for the heavy prospective demand.

The Democrats used to say that tin plate never could be profitably manufactured in this country and now they are strenuously contending that it can be.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Racine Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Henry G. Butler, Kenosha, distributing apparatus; Chas. F. Coffin, Eau Claire, saw-mill, set works; William C. Hood, Racine, furniture joint; William C. Hood, Racine, furniture joint; Joseph Hussey, Madison, range-boiler; Robert A. Kane, Milwaukee, telescopic joint; William Kootz, Milwaukee, fly-net; Alfred Larson, Wausau, cuspidor cleaner; Isaac Randal, Milwaukee, bank check, draft, or analogous monetary instrument Rud. Schwab, Milwaukee, hot air furnace; John Schwarting, Milwaukee, horse shoe creasing ring; Joseph Wood, Baraboo, binders for newspapers or the like.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

"Fin de siecle" means "end of the century."

Queen Victoria has had nine children.

Charley Ross was abducted on July 1, 1874.

A nautical mile is 6080 feet; a land mile is 5280.

A note made on a holiday, not being Sunday, is good.

The law does not require marriage licenses to be published.

Naturalization of a father makes citizens of his minor children.

The children of an aged man can be compelled to support him.

The Fourth of July has never been made a national holiday by legal enactment.

The post office department of the United States is not self-sustaining.

The Vigilant won five and the Britannia won 11 races in English waters last year.

The salary of the mayor of Philadelphia is $12,000 a year, while that of the vice president of the United States is $8000.

Czar Nicoblas is said to have established a fund of $250,000 to relieve journalists and authors in distress and to provide for their widows and orphans when they die.

One of the brightest epigrams we have seen for some time was recently said by Senator Gorman. Speaking of Senator Quay the Maryland senator remarked that "he has taught the people of Pennsylvania all they know about politics, but he hasn't taught them all he knows." Quay appears to be as potent in Pennsylvania as Brice is in Ohio, with this difference: Quay will lead his party to victory, while Brice leads his to defeat.

It is the general belief that a man must have the big head or more properly speaking a big head to amount to much. And yet two of the brightest men of this country, Ingalls and Quay, are noted for the smallness of their heads.

Free silver opinions will cause far more disorder in the Democratic than in the Republican party. The number of Republicans who are troubled with this hallucination is too inconsiderable to create any disturbance in the party.

There will be no bull fighting allowed at the Atlanta exposition, but the fight for senator in Kentucky will go on just the same and be equally as interesting.

It is satisfactory to know that a hold seems to have been made on Holmes at last; one that will bring him under the noose.

The Kentucky Democrats are at the old southern trick again of howling down Republican speakers, even when engaged in joint debate. We do not believe that any considerable number of the Democrats of that state engage in this ruffianly business, but the better class ought to be able to prevent it even in their own interests if nothing more, as it hurts them more than the Republicans.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat proposes the name of Quay as chairman of the Republican national convention next year.

There is no question that so far as ability is concerned Quay is the man for the place. His selection would hinge simply on the question of expediency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and low-lands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built ur Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill ino Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

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Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

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BUT TWO RECEIVERS.

Judge Jenkins Names New Northern Pacific Receivers.

Edward McHenry, of St. Paul, and Frank G. Bigelow, of Milwaukee, Get the Places.

Thomas Lowrey, of Minneapolis, Who Was Agreed on by Security Holders Much Surprised at Being Forgotten.

Milwaukee, Sept. 28—Edward W. McHenry of S. Paul, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific and Frank G. Bigelow, banker of this city, were appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad, by Judge Jenkins this morning.

Judge Jenkins in United States circuit court read a document in which he went over the status of the Northern Pacific complications prior to making the appointments.

Minneapolis, Sept. 28— Thomas P. Lowrey was a much surprised man this morning when he learned of the action of Judge Jenkins in the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific railroad.

He said: "I consented to the use of my name at the request of a meeting in Chicago, Thursday, where all the security holders were represented. They had sent for me and their request was a totally unexpected one. Personally it is a matter of indifference to me, but it seems it would seem that the wishes of the security holders should at least influence if not control the court in the appointment of a receiver. I can imagine that some of the security holders are feeling rather uncomfortable over the way their wishes have been disregarded."

ANOTHER DAKOTA DIVORCE.

Mrs. Ottelie Steinway of New York Figures in the Dakota Courts.

St. Paul, Sept. 28.—A Wahpeton, N. D., special to the Dispatch says: Mrs. Ottelie Steinway, wife of the junior member of the firm of Steinway & Son, piano manufacturers of New York, came here yesterday, accompanied by Attorney Spalding of Fargo, and secured a divorce in Judge Launder's court.

Her complaint alleged that her husband was an habitual drunkard and had woefully neglected the plaintiff and her child. Mrs. Steinway left for the east today accompanied by her little daughter.

LYNCHED THE KID.

Summary Justice Meted Out to the Alabama Kid in South Dakota.

Chadron, Neb., Sept. 28—It was reported here at a late hour last night that "Alabama Kid" who is supposed to have set fire to the town of Belle Fourche, S. D., has been lynched. Although it is not authentic, it is believed by many who are conversant with the facts in the case.

His hearing was to come off yesterday afternoon and the general opinion seemed to be in case evidence would by any means justify it he would meet with summary justice.

RANSOM GETS HIS PAY.

The Long Drawn Out Controversy Over the Minister to Mexico Comes to an End.

Washington, Sept. 28—Acting Comptroller Bowers, after some days deliberation, has countersigned the warrant issued by order of secretary of the treasury, in payment of the draft drawn by Ex-Senator Ransom on account of salary as United States minister to Mexico. The action seems to dispose of all questions affecting Mr. Ransom's right to receive his salary pending his confirmation by the senate.

WILL TARRY AT GRAY GABLES

Washington, Sept. 28—It is learned that the president is not expected to return to Washington from Gray Gables until about Oct. 15.

Sec. Carlisle has written from Marion, Mass., that he will be at his desk in the treasury department next Monday.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A treaty has been effected with the Piegan Indians by which a strip of land in Montana, rich in gold, silver and copper ores, is ceded to the U. S. The land is sixty miles long and 18 wide, running from Birch Creek north to the International boundary.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Waechter and Anzeiger, the leading German paper in Northern Ohio, today abandoned the United Press and commenced receiving the full leased wire service of the Associated Press.

The Valhalla sailed for England today with Lord Dunraven on board as the owners guest.

OBITUARY.

Schutz.

John Schutz, an old resident, died at an early hour this morning at his home, No. 800 Marquette street, of consumption, aged 46 years. A wife and children survive him. The funeral will take place from the house at 1:15 o'clock Monday afternoon and from the German church on Villa street at 2 o'clock.

Du Four.

Mrs. Arthur Du Four died at Chicago yesterday of consumption, and the remains arrived here today for burial. Before marriage the deceased was Miss Ida Haines and a lady of many noble qualities. Besides a husband she leaves relatives and a large concourse of friends to mourn her demise. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from No. 757 Mead street.

Petersen.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Petersen died at their home near North Cape last night of cholera infantum. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

THAT CHINESE INVESTIGATION

Information That an Edict Will be Issued, Punishing the Guilty Officials.

Washington, Sept. 28—United States Minister Denby cables the department of state from Peking as follows: "Yamen have telegraphed authorities of Chili, Shanhi and Shensi to appoint an officer to escort commission. Edict will issue in a few days punishing officials and degrading a viceroy. Will telegraph it."

This message refers to the independent American commission which has been formed to investigate the Cheng Tu missionary riots. The edict to which reference is made is supposed to be about to issue as the result of the French investigation of the Cheng Tu affair, and the viceroy concerned is probably Liu. It is expected that our commission headed by United States Consul Read will be on the road from Tien Tsin to Cheng Tu in a few days.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that German men-of-war in the far east waters have been ordered to Zwatow and Chee Foo to protect foreigners at those places.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Joseph L. Miller and wife, of Manitowoc, who have been visiting in the city, departed this morning for home.

Chief of Police Johnson came home from Manitowoc this morning. The two men arrested at that place with watches in their possession, did not have any of the watches stolen from the O'Connor store several days ago. They were simply peddlers and had been set at liberty before Chief Johnson arrived.

Miss Lulu Jones returned home yesterday after spending four weeks at Chicago, Waukesha and Milwaukee.

Fred Graham, who was injured by falling from the Badger Electric company stack several days ago, is slowly but surely recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laing have returned from a pleasant visit at Elgin, Ill., with their daughter.

William Lingsweiler has sold his soda water factory to Joseph Kushenraiter and will soon leave for the south for his health. Mr. Lingsweiler is one of Racine's most prominent and popular citizens, and it is to be hoped that he will regain his lost health. Mr. Kushenraiter has been in his employ many years and is a deserving young man.

Jerry Murphy has returned to the city.

Rev. Charles Percival arrived home from Appleton last evening, where he has been attending the Congregational convention. It was one of the largest and most successful conferences ever held in this state.

Mrs. T. W. Thieson and child have returned from a few weeks visit at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Jacob Price has returned from a three weeks visit at Pullman, Ill., and is stopping for a few days at the residence of Mrs. Elinor Beswick on Main street.

Mrs. C. H. Putnam and daughter will arrive home from a several months visit in California tomorrow.

W. E. Hall is at Chicago today.

HEAVY MILL FIRE.

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 28— Fire today damaged the River Spinning Co.'s mill to the extent of $100,000 or more.

Board of Public Works.

A meeting of the board of public works was held this morning with all of the members present.

In the matter of hearing objections to the special assessments for grading Howe street and for the sewer in Wisconsin street, no one appeared and the assessments were approved.

The William M. Taylor Mantel and Grate Co were allowed a final estimate of $90 on the tiling in the High school building.

Liberty street sewer was accepted and a final estimate given; Wisconsin street sewer was also accepted.

Plans and specifications for buffers and the repairs of old bridge protections were adopted.

It was moved by Commissioner Redfield, and the motion was adopted, that H. R. Edwards, contractor of the new High school building, be notified to complete said building according to the plans and specifications, and as per the following items: Put lifts on windows in the attic; finish ornamental work on the main tower under scuttle; repair leak in fire hydrants; supply keys for stop-cocks in toilet and other rooms, etc. There are twenty other things which the board claim are not up to plans and specifications.

The board will no doubt put in a sidewalk inspector next week.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.

The Department Responds to a False Alarm This Morning.

About 7:30 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from the keyless box No. 27, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets. The fire department responded, but found no fire. It was reported that a blaze was in progress at the Merchants' Hotel, but the only sign of fire there was from smoke issuing from the chimney. No one appeared to know who sent in the alarm. As usual the No. 2 company's team was balky and the company was the last one to reach the box. Returning, one of the horses fell down opposite the Opera House, and it was gotten up with much difficulty.

Epworth League Sociable.

Rev. C. S. Lane's home on North Superior street was filled with a jolly crowd of young people last evening, the occasion being a sociable by the Epworth League connected with the Second M. E. church. Readings and games comprised the programme of the evening and refreshments were served free to all. The guests departed at a late hour, well pleased with the affair.

IS A BITTER ISSUE.

The Question of Providing More School Room.

Board of Education Throw Down the Gauntlet Last Evening.

A Plan to Make Parents Howl and Roast the City Council—Delayed for a Short Time—An Assistant Superintendent, Etc.

The question of providing more school room in this city will eventually become a bitter issue. A meeting of the board of education was held last evening with President Miner in the chair and Commissioners Driver, Poll, Washburn, Swenson, Myrtle, Murphy, Sieb, Kilbourn, Schulz and Howell answered to their names at roll call.

The gauntlet was thrown down by the board, but withdrawn for the time being, possibly until another session is held and then there will be a howl and protest from the citizens of Racine if the commissioners carry out the plan proposed last night.

Opened the Ball.

Superintendent Scelye opened up the ball by calling attention to the condition of the Kindergarten schools and many of the rooms in the public schools, also that there was not a sufficient corps of teachers. There was a lengthy discussion on the subject and the city council was blamed for the condition of affairs.

For Two Sessions.

Commissioner Sieb, of the Fourth ward, offered a resolution. It was in effect that the board of education has established Kindergarten schools in several wards of the city; the expense is heavy; the ever crowded condition necessitates the refusal of admission of many children who are of lawful age to enter school and who have sought and are seeking daily to gain admittance to the schools; the conditions would be improved by holding two sessions daily, morning and evening, instead of but one and the resolution was in favor of holding two sessions on school days so as to afford accommodation for all.

Animated Discussion.

Naturally the resolution brought up an animated discussion. The main point was whether the teachers could handle two sessions on account of the strain upon the nerves. Com. Kilbourn was opposed to the resolution upon this ground and expressed himself quite freely. Other members favored trying the plan and Superintendent Scelye read letters from superintendents of Kindergarten schools in various parts of the country. Many of them said that only one session was held per day, while others held two, but one seemed to be the rule.

Then the question arose as to how many children a teacher could handle at each session. Some believed 25 was ample, but it was shown that with only 25 at each session would not help the crowded condition for the reason that nearly 50 scholars at present attended all of the Kindergarten schools and a compromise was made that the limit should be 30 at each session.

She Will Resign.

Superintendent Seeley said that he had talked with Miss Sheald, superintendent of the Kindergarten schools and she had informed him that if two sessions were decided upon she would resign as she could not stand it. Letters were read from the three Kindergarten teachers where there are no assistants calling upon the board for more help and advancing the necessity of careful work in the schools and that it could not be done with the present help and opposing to sessions. Assistants, they said could not be secured for $20 a month.

Commissioner Howell moved that the question so far as the Third ward was concerned, be referred to the Third ward commissioners.

Commissioner Driver moved that the attendance in both Kindergarten and public schools be limited by the seating capacity of each room.

Cause a Howl.

In the opinion of the commissioners such an action would cause parents to howl for more room, as it would drive from 150 to 200 scholars home, in addition to those not being able to get in and the total would loom up to 300.

Every member of the board agreed that the issue would soon come and that the members of the city council would get the worst of it.

Commissioner Driver finally withdrew his motion and moved that the matter of crowded condition of schools be referred to the commissioner from each ward and that they report and recommend some relief.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

Bills Allowed.

Charnley & Son	$ 67 24
H Raymond	8 46
Racine Specialty Co	3 20
Albany Perforated Waste Paper Co	30 00
Geo W Rowe	57 74
C Hennecke	4 00
The Prang Educational Co	50 84
Thomas Charles Co	102 19
Shaw Hardware Co	8 30
Ellis R Jones	5 75
Racine Refrigerator Co	6 00
Racine Hardware Co	197 25
Acme School Co	52 70
H Raymond	873 00
Jas Cape & Sons	30 51
Rapp & Wahlen	83 70
Frank Beffel	1257 75
Journal Printing Co	26 55
Corbitt & Jirucha	7 25
N Johnson	24 50
Peter Jonson	2 00
Chas Bates	2 00
John Miller	7 25
Treasurer Presbyterian Church	18 00
Thompson & Co	4 75
H C Chaffee	3 50
Henry Davis	9 00
O C Seelye	25 34
E H Sergeant & Co	64 55
American Book Co	12 80
Ginn & Co	33 94
Racine Gas Light Co	16 50
Racine Sash and Door Co	88 00
Giesler & Lochner	48 35
The Buckstaff, Edwards Co	177 50
Driver & Sons Manufacturing Co	1000 00
A H Andrews & Co	55 00
Henry Hine Chemical Co	136 78
Botsford & Wooster	200 00
W A Porter Fur Co	45 00
Paul & Chaffee	20 00
West Shore Lumber Co	3 75
Harry Morris	580 00
Racine Hardware Co	1309 05

Miscellaneous Business.

A report was made showing that the oldest and poorest seats in the city had been placed in parts of the new High school building in order to relieve the Second ward, and recommending that the city council be requested to appropriate $275 for new seats.

The contract for building and setting up library and supply cases in the High school was awarded to Stecher, Weber & Huetten Company at $130.

The committee on supplies and furniture reported and recommended that the finance committee be authorized to rent and have a telephone placed in the office of the superintendent of schools.

William Beffel and H. Morris were allowed $500 each as a partial payment on contracts and M. Jonson was allowed $600.

The committee on supplies and furniture recommended that apparatus be purchased for the High school at a cost not to exceed $775.

An organ will be rented for the Fourth ward Kindergarten school at $1 per month.

The salaries of teachers will be paid at the end of each month according to the contracts made.

The engineer will be asked to make plans and specications for a flush tank for the Fourth ward school closets.

The university extension was granted the privilege to use the High school building for lectures this winter.

A report of boiler inspection of the Garfield school showed that it was in first class condition as was the heater.

A Chicago firm asked for permission to photograph the school houses and the children of each room and agreed to furnish the board a souvenir if permitted to do so. The request was refused.

On motion of Commissioner Kilbourn a vacation of two and one half weeks was granted Superintendent Seelye.

The question of hiring an assistant for Supt. Seelye came up and received attention.

It was shown that the superintendent was not able to pay the necessary attention to schools that he should on account of the amount of clerical work in his office.

It was moved and carried that an assistant be hired and that the salary and other details be referred to the finance committee. Miss Lucy Smith will be in the office while Mr. Sleeye is absent.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

A Circus Wagon Wrecked and Two Employes Killed Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—A two-horse wagon belonging to Seribner & Smith's circus was struck by a Pan Handle passenger train at Hudson's crossing, near Carnegie, early this morning The wagon was demolished and two employes and the horses were killed. The names of the men were Andrew Brady and Melville Eslimine. Their bodies were frightfully mangled.

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FAMILY MEDICINE

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When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season, they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and are, indeed, the best all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. May Johnson, 368 Rider Avenue, New York City.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures all Blood Disorders.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Horse-shoeing and repair work solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wkytf.

MET A HORRIBLE DEATH.

John Hart, an Old Employe of the Bain Wagon Works, Horribly Mangled in a Trench.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 28—John Hart, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Kenosha, met with a horrible death about 11 o'clock this morning at the Bain Wagon works. It appears that the company has had a force of men putting in water connections. Through this trench ran a revolving shaft. Mr. Hart was standing on the bank of the trench looking down. A little girl observed him. A moment later she heard a scream and looking discovered that the old man had disappeared. He had in some manner tumbled into the trench and on top of the shaft. An alarm was given and when taken out, the man was horrible mangled and life was extinct. His arms were torn off, head crushed to a pulp, six ribs broken and other cuts and bruises were visible. A coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. Hart was 75 years of age and had been employed by the Bain Wagon company for over 30 years. For several years past the company simply gave him work on account of his faithfulness in the past. A wife and two sons survive him.

GEN. SCHOFIELD RETIRES.

Lieutenant Gen. Schofield Leaves off Active Service Tomorrow.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Tomorrow Lieutenant General John M. Schofield retires from active service and goes on the retired list after an eventful career in times of war and peace. For more than seven years he has been in command of the army but since February 8th last, he has the exalted rank of Lieutenant General, by special act of congress. General Schofield was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 29, 1831, and was appointed to the naval academy from Illinois in 1849.

Mrs. Bean, mother of the young man arrested on charge of not paying five weeks' board to Mrs. Wilkins, arrived in the city yesterday and paid the amount.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a curative and healing application. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures Tors, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures Salt Rheum, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.35 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.00 a m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	6.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
6.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.35 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	
RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.	
Leave for Milwaukee.	**Arrive from Milwaukee.**
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.28 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. Henry, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m North and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.40 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East
12.20 p m West and North.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
3.30 p m West and South.
4.10 p m South, East and West.
6.05 p m North.
7.05 p m North and West.
7.25 p m North, South, East and West.
9.00 p m North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
1.45 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

Andrew Simonson, Postmaster
Walter Easton, Mailing Clerk

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NEARING THE END.

Testimony in the Kenosha Arson Case Nearly All In.

The Defense Relies Almost Solely on the Testimony of Perrin.

He Occupied the Stand Yesterday Afternoon and This Morning—Substance of His Story is the Denial of Others Testimony.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 27—The defense is now having an inning in the celebrated Chicago Bedding company arson case. Never in the history of Kenosha, has there been such large crowds of people in the court room. The larger number are ladies from the upper crust of society. They were there to hear what Mr. Perrin, one of their set charged with the crime had to say. After a dozen other witnesses had testified to facts in regard to the case Perrin was placed on the stand yesterday and gave his testimony.

Perrin told of his relation to the Chicago Bedding Co. He was manager and disposed of the product of the factory. He told when he had first met Robinson; that he had seen him at the factory on June 14. He did not transact any business with him on that day and had never had any conversation with him about burning the factory. He claimed that the first time he had ever seen Rosenow was at the preliminary examination. He detailed at length the events of the day prior to the fire and told the jury he had been at Silver lake. He with Messrs. Cappage and Rufus returned the next day at 11 o'clock. He denied that he had loaded burned tin cans on a wagon and carried them away but claimed it was corrugated iron.

When court convened this morning Perrin was again called to the stand and was on until nearly noon. His testimony was mostly all in his own behalf and very little was made out of him by the state. He made a very good witness. Frank Luther also testified and Mrs. Hoeffer of Chicago. It is expected that the defense will close its case this afternoon and that arguments will be heard tomorrow.

THE STAR COURSE.

Will Open on November 5—List of Attractions.

The many patrons of the Association Star course will be pleased to see that in the selection of talent for this season's course the management have aimed to secure a programme including the very best attractions only, that could be reached. They submit this programme to their friends and the public, feeling confident that the course will be liberally patronized.

The course will open Nov. 5, with a lecture by Prof. Louis Favour on "Electricity." Mr. Favour brings all his own apparatus and his lecture is full of brilliant experiments. It is science, philosophy, amusement. Prof. Favour has repeatedly lectured before Chautauqua assemblies and is quite unique in his way. On Nov. 26, Geo. Kennan the renowned writer will lecture on "Siberian Convict Mines" (with convict dress and fetters). Mr. Kennan could not be secured in years gone by, but the committee has been able to get a date this season. Frank Lincoln, the successor of Artemus Ward, the humorist, will give an entertainment on Dec. 17. John Ruskin wrote him: "I am indebted to you for an evening of intellectual fun." The Schubert Quintette Co. will give a concert on Jan. 2. They have been in our city before and many have expressed a desire to hear them again. Dr. Lyman B. Sperry lectures on Jan. 21, on "Superstitions, Delusions, Fads." Dr. Sperry lectured in Cleveland seven times; in Minneapolis eight times; in Toledo seven times, etc., which facts show his great popularity.

Mr. Geo. E. Little of Washington, D. C., who for rapidity, accuracy and variety, as an artist, and entertainer, is unrivalled in America and Europe, gives an entertainment on Feb. 18. The Shipp Bros., English Hand Bell Ringers, Litherists and Banjoists, with Miss Mae Shipp, the reciter, gives a concert on March 26, while the course will be concluded by the justly famous Mozart Symphony club of New York, who are the only organization who play such obsolete instruments as the Viola d' Amour (14 strings) and the D' Gumba, 10 strings, also the Royal Triumphal trumpet, five feet long, which was played during the reign of Julius Caesar.

Season tickets for this course can be procured next Monday.

FAST FLYERS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road Puts on Another Fast Train.

By a change of time on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, to go into effect on Sunday next, that road will add another fast train to its equipment from Chicago to Milwaukee, making in all three flyers. One will make the run of 85 miles in one hour and fifty minutes, another in one hour and fifty-five minutes, and a third in two hours and five minutes.

The company have removed the switch at Western Union Junction so that through trains can run through without stopping. All western and eastern bound trains are obliged to run around the Y, which causes considerable delay.

STEAMER NAHANT SAFE.

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 27—The steamer Nahant, sixty hours overdue, arrived today. She was detained at the lower end of Lake Michigan by unfavorable weather.

THAT NEW STEAMER.

To be Built by the Goodrich Transportation Company.

The dimensions of the new steamer for the Goodrich line appear to be definitely settled upon and a contract for her construction is expected to be awarded soon. She is designed to take the place of the Menominee, which has seen her best days in all-the-year-round service on Lake Michigan and is becoming very tender. It was the intention of President Goodrich to build a hull for the machinery and cabin of the Menominee, the engine to be improved by compounding. But close study forced the conclusion that even after being compounded the amount of power developed would fall short of the requirements, and therefore an entirely new steamer throughout has been finally decided upon. As to the size of the steamer little appears to be definitely known. One claim is that she will be about the size of the Indiana, another that she will be at least 40 feet longer than the Indiana. The craft will be of most substantial construction, as she will be called upon to perform all-the year-round service. An impression is gaining that F. W. Wheeler & Co., of West Bay City will build the steamer. President Goodrich wants to turn the steamer Menominee over to the builders in part payment, and Wheeler & Co., are willing to take her while Berger & Berger of Manitowoc, it is said, are not. Should President Goodrich decide to run two steamers along the west shore during the winter, the City of Racine will no doubt be selected to take the place of the Menominee in connection with the City of Ludington.

HARRISON ON CIVIC REFORM.

The Ex-President Expresses Himself on the Municipal Reform Movement.

Indianapolis, Sept. 27— Gen. Benj. Harrison has expressed himself on the enforcement of the law which is the chief issue in the present municipal campaign. He said: "The importance of an honest economical, business administration of city affairs and firm enforcement of all the laws cannot be overstated. A city so managed attracts business and population. I believe we have these things and we shall continue them if Mr. Trusler (Rpublican candidate) is elected mayor. The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose executive officers to enforce laws and not to repeal or suspend them at their pleasure. Their oath is so. It is subversive of our system and destructive of social order and of the peace of our communities to allow our executive officers to choose what laws they will enforce.

It is naturally a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it unless he liked it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate one's self with the law breakers."

It appears that the general has given all his time between deer hunts in the Adirondacks to this and he is still busy and will be for some weeks with his secretary in getting the material ready for a Philadelphia publishing house.

THE PATROL SYSTEM.

A Third Leg Necessary to Make It Work.

The police patrol system is being connected by telephone today and in a short time the coppers will be talking to each other from one end of the city to the other. Since the forepart of August the system has been useless in order to put in the metallic line. When this line was completed it was found that two lines would not do the business and it was necessary to put in what is known as a third leg. This last improvement will cost the Wisconsin Telephone company over $300, but they are bound to have the system perfect if it costs ten times that amount. An electrician was down from Milwaukee looking over the line this week.

AN OLD LAND CLAIM.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 27.—Judge J. H. Reed of the court of private land claim leaves for Santa Fe tomorrow to open court which will render a decision involving an enormous tract of land in New Mexico and Arizona, estimated to be worth nearly $100,000,000. The claim grows out of the old Spanish land grant, and the claim is made that the documents by which the principal owners received title were forgeries.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Mary Daily Crook, widow of the late Gen. Crook, was buried at Arlington cemetery, Washington, beside her husband today.

The stock of Chas. W. Smith, of Lawrence, one of the oldest furniture dealers in Kansas, was taken in charge this morning by mortgage holders. The stock will pay the indebtedness it is thought.

John M. Weaver and J. B. White of Plattsburg, N. Y., have presented a petition to Gov. Morton asking for the removal of Supt. of State prisons Austin Lathrop.

Maggie Dalton, of St. Louis, a servant girl thief, has made a statement to the police concerning the recent management of the Female hospital, the details of which are so shocking as to be almost incredible. The girl says the bodies of patients who died in the institution were sold. Coffins filled with bricks, she says, were palmed off on the man who buried the dead.

GREAT IS CROKER.

A Change in the Leadership of Tammany Hall.

Martin and Gilroy Will be Invited to Less Conspicuous.

John C. Sheehan and Lawrence Delmour, at Croker's Suggestion, to be Given Important Places.

New York, Sept. 27—It was stated this afternoon on excellent authority that one of the results of the return of Richard Croker to this city will be a material change in the leadership of the Tammany Hall organization.

For sometime past the affairs of Tammany Hall have been guided by Ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin and Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and it is stated that these gentlemen are to be requested to take a less prominent part in the organization. The men whom Mr. Croker's friends have decided to place in the position of leaders as chairman of the finance committee is Ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, and it is stated that Mr. Croker's friend, Lawrence Delmour, will be given the chairmanship of one of the other important committees. The friends of Richard Croker and Ex-Mayor Grant, are said to be acting together to bring about those changes which may be effected at this evening's meeting of the general committee of Tammany Hall.

RIDING ON SUNDAY.

Congregationalists to Pass Resolutions Against Riding on the Sabbath.

At the Congregational convention being held at Appleton, Wis., a resolution was adopted that all ministers and Christians should avoid railroad riding on Sunday; also the adoption of a petition to the governor and adjutant general of the state asking that such arrangements be made for the militia encampments at Camp Douglas that military companies need not travel to and from camp on Sunday. There was a discussion on the Christian newspaper, and it was urged that all ministers urge local papers to have a column set aside for such departments.

The Rev. J. C. Haun represented the Sunday school interests of the state. He said that there are 2,600 boys and girls in the mission schools of Wisconsin not connected with any church. The importance of Sunday school work as a preventive of crime was well portrayed. During the last ten years more than one new school every year has been organized by the missionaries of the Congregational Sunday School society. Twenty-one new schools have been organized in Wisconsin this year, and $1,000 contributed on Children's day.

After the delegates returned from the drive the afternoon was devoted to two of the most interesting discussions of the convention. "Christian Citizenship—It's Meaning," was discussed by the Rev. John Schofield of Evansville, the Rev. A. S. Kaye of Broadhead and A. P. Wilder of The Madison Journal. "What Part Has the Church in the Solution of the Industrial Problem," brought a most interesting discussion participated in by the Rev. Julius Parsons of Prentice, the Rev. W. L. Demorest of Oshkosh, and Nicholas Smith of The Fond du Lac Commonwealth. It was agreed by all the speakers that the church has a plain duty to perform in the greatest questions now to the fore. Less of creeds and more of the gospel as laid down by Christ, a closer following of the golden rule and the example of the Saviour are what the church must teach unceasingly to the rich and poor alike. In this way the laboring classes who have lost faith in the churches which they say with some warrant "are for the rich" will regain their confidence; employer and employee will be brought closer together and the church will come to be an influence in the adjustment of difficulties between capital and labor.

DID THEY MEAN MISCHIEF?

Inscription on Dead Soldiers Monuments in California the Cause of Trouble.

San Francisco, Sept. 27—W. H. Apellman who was tried for the murder of Engineer Clark who lost his life in the famous train wreck near Sacramento, in which four United States soldiers were also killed, was arrested in the Presidio reservation by order of Gen. Graham, and was expelled from the grounds. With him was C. E. Crandall an ex-striker who was treated in the same summary fashion. The two men visited the Presidio to view the famous monument erected to the memory of the murdered soldiers. Gen. Graham had caused to be carved on the monument the inscription: "Murdered by Strikers". The A. R. U. men have been trying to have this obnoxious sentence removed and have appealed to the War department. After inspecting the monument Apellman and Crandall wandered about the grounds when they were seized by soldiers and taken before Graham. They protested that they were American citizens and had a right to enter the grounds, but the general ordered them out and they were escorted to the gate. Gen. Graham says the men visited the monument and asked such questions of the guards which led him to believe that they contemplated mischief. The monument is guarded night and day to prevent its destruction by ex-strikers.

SMELTER BURNED.

Durango, Col., Sept. 27.—Fire damaged the Omaha and Grant smelter in this city last night to the amount of $60,000.

LOOKING FOR HER MOTHER.

A California Woman Has Not Seen Her Mother Since She Was Three Years Old.

San Francisco Sept. 2 —Mrs. Charles Reiner a young woman who has until recently resided in this city is engaged in a seemingly hopeless search for her mother, whom she says she had not seen since she was 3 years of age. The story of Mrs. Reiner's life is a peculiar one. Mrs. Reiner's maiden name was Matilda Ralston, or Matilda Fisher. She was born and raised in Chicago where her mother was living when last heard of. In 1878 when she was 3 years old, Matilda was sent to the Chicago Home for the Friendless where she remained for one year, when she was indentured to a man named Lars Johnson with whom she remained until she was 18 years old. At that time she was in poor health and came to California where she met Charles Reiner and married him in Los Angeles. After their marriage Mr. Reiner became interested in his wife's efforts to find her mother. He engaged an attorney and a correspondence was begun between the attorney and the Chicago Home for the Friendless. The letter that was sent to the Home was answered by the superintendent, who said that Matilda Fisher had been an inmate there. The letter that was sent to the Home also said that in 1878 Matilda Ralston, the mother of Mrs. Reiner, had been sent to the Bridewell to serve out a sentence on a $100 fine for intoxication. Since then nothing had been heard of her. Previous to her imprisonment she had been known by the name of Matilda Ralston and Nellie Fisher of Boston. Mrs. Reiner has not given up, but will satisfy herself if she can what has been the fate of her mother.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward DuFour today moved to Marshfield, Wis., and will make that city their home.

Mrs. F. W. Bruce has returned from visiting friends at Appleton, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Jacky, Tuesday, a son.

Rev. Mr. Larson arrived from St. Paul last evening and will preach his first sermon at Trinity M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Clark, of Rockford, Ill., are visiting at the home of C. R. Underwood.

Will Ross, of Xenia, Ill., is visiting E. C. Puffer. The two gentlemen left for Sheborgan, Ill., this morning.

Miss Belle Harmon has returned from a four months visit at Livingston, Montana, accompanied by her sister Mrs. Sophie Wetstein.

John W. Knight, P. W. Wackerhagen, A. C. Frank, C. W. Palmer and Frank McAnnany returned last evening from a canoe trip down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. Judge Belden, W. C. Reynolds and the ladies of the party returned sometime ago.

CITY BREVITIES

The scow Silver Lake arrived in port with a cargo of wood.

A handsome new piano has been placed in the Second ward school. It was purchased with money raised by the ladies and teachers through subscriptions and entertainments.

The Epworth League of the Second M. E. church will give a sociable tonight at the residence of their pastor, Rev. C. S. Lane, 1244 N. Superior street. All are invited.

On Sunday afternoon and evening the celebrated Silberhorn Bandonian Orchestra will discourse some excellent music at Lincoln park. Those who have heard this orchestra say it is fine, and their instruments are a novelty in an orchestra.

The juvenile dancing class of Mrs. J. G. Williams will meet at Castle hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Another baseball game will be played on the College campus Saturday afternoon between the College and High School nines. The High Schools have been strengthened by several new players, and it is hoped they will be able to match the College. Batteries: High School, Williamson, Davis or Nelson; College, Bogart, Lewis or Earle.

COURT AND CRIME.

Thomas Devine was fined $39.50 yesterday on charge of selling liquor to minors, in default of which he was sent up for 30 days. The question came up during the trial as to whether Weiss beer was an intoxicant and it was proven as such.

Devine paid his fine to-day. There is a question as to whether Devine has not been selling without a license. He may be arrested again.

A gentleman named Decker, residing at No. 1732 Villa street, reported to the police last night that his horse and buggy had been stolen.

The police are anxious to find a stranger who left a ladies gold watch at the O'Connor jewelry store on the day previous to the recent robbery. The man has never called for the timer and he may know something of the robbery.

Nothing more has been heard from the men arrested at Manitowoc with watches in their possession. It is possible that Chief Johnson will visit the northern town this evening to ascertain if they are watches stolen from O'Connor's store.

A Bad Wreck.

There was a bad wreck on upper Main street last night. A young lady was riding south on a bicycle and a horse and buggy was coming north. She endeavored to pass in front of the approaching buggy, but fell. The horse ran on the wheel and wrecked it and the driver in attempting to back wrecked his buggy. Luckily no one was injured.

NOTE-WRITING A MODERN ART.

An Accomplishment That Has a Poor Following, Even Among Bright Women.

Note-writing should belong particularly to modern times, and ought to reach its highest degree of perfection in these days when a couple of hastily written pages take the place of the old fashioned letter, which, it must be confessed, was sometimes just a little wearisome to read—especially when the writer felt a conscientious obligation to fill a certain number of sheets, says the Philadelphia inquirer.

"I will now," said a dear old fashioned letter writer, after she had imparted all the news she could think of and had still several pages to write to fill up her quota, "proceed to make a few remarks about 'patience'," and we can fancy what good, sound, moral, advice she gave and the praises she bestowed upon that excellent virtue. Children's notes are sometimes very funny in their directness. "I do not want to go to your party, thank you," was the answer written by a little girl to her friend's invitation, expressed, as she thought, with perfect politeness; and the mother, rather than tamper with the childs' sense of honesty by an explanation which she was too young to understand, let her send the note uncorrected. Facility of expression and readiness of diction should receive particular attention in aischool's curriculum and practice notes on every imaginable subject should be constantly written.

The fashionable handwriting of the day appears also to be in a transition period. The sharp English hand of a decade or two ago has given place to a masculine looking, round chirography that in many cases remains unformed and childish looking; and perhaps it is for that reason that so many of the notes of today look uncultured. A lady who gave an informal dinner to a number of debutantes last winter said that with the exception of a few really nice looking and well expressed answers the notes she received were according to her old fashioned ideas, really "melancholy," as she expressed it. "Such results of a higher education makes one prefer the days of a good English governess and home training," was her verdict on the modern system which produced such unsatisfactory results.

A RELIC OF KING LEAR.

Remnants of a Temple Built by Him Still Existing.

It may be interesting to old Shakespearean actors, as well as the lovers of Shakespeare, to learn that there exists at the present time in the town of Leicester a ruin of a temple dedicated to Janus. This ruin is known as the Jewry Wall, and is in danger of being swept away to make way for the new railway station of the M. S. & L. company, in connection with their trunk line in London.

The owners of an adjoining factory have included this remarkable ruin in the sale of their property, although the vicar and church wardens of St. Nicholas, who claim the ruin as theirs have protested. From accounts in my possession. It appears that King Lear founded the town or city of Leicester 884 years before the birth of our Saviour, and that he built therein a temple dedicated to Janus, and placed therein a Flamen (a pagan priest.) It further appears that King Lear was buried in this temple by his daughter, Cordelia; also that another king of the Britons named Archigalis was buried there.

As an action in the matter is pending, I am sure the vicar and church wardens would be glad of any assistance. Their object is not only to prove their rightful ownership, but also to preserve this important and interesting relic intact. Leicester has in the past lost too many historical relics, so that we ought to draw the line somewhere. Not far away stood the inn where Richard III, slept on his way to Bosworth; and also the Bow Bridge, over which the king and his army passed. The theatre where Grimaldi performed has disappeared, but the room wherein Shakespeare read his plays remains intact in the shape of the old Town hall. Gopsall hall, too, where Handel spent some time, and where he wrote or prepared his great work, "The Messiah," remains intact.

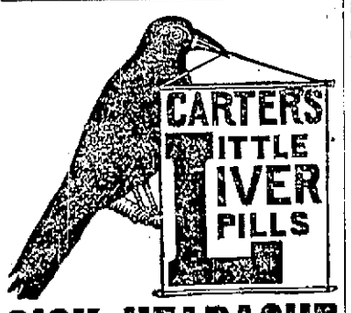
Yours truly,
T. Sladen.
17 Cank street, Leicester.

P. S.—Leicester's former name was Lousscaster.—London Era.

An Old Bible.

Dr. Charles Meine, of Germania, Potter county, Pa., has a large German Bible that was published in 1686 and bound in 1694. The Bible contains all the books that have since been expunged, pictures of the early German noblemen who were interested in Christian work and a mammoth picture of Moses, with many historical facts. It was purchased by Ole Bull and used in his colony, a place that is now called Oleona, and was in the possession of his close friend, Mr. Andersen, who died two years ago, when it was secured by Dr. Meine, who prizes it very highly.

The attempt to harness Niagara has been fully successful and the amount of power generated is all that was suspected.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

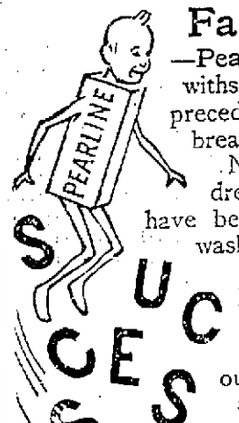
Japan's Captured Battleships.

China's most formidable battleships, the Chen-Yuen, which was captured by the Japanese at Wei-hai-Wei, has been thoroughly repaired by the Mikado's expert shipwrights, and is now pronounced as good as new. This gives the Japanese an element of naval strength which they did not formerly possess, and when the vessels under construction in their shipyards are finished, and those contracted for in England are delivered, Japan will take rank as a naval power with the secondary nations of Europe. She has no intention of resting at this point, however. Several new battleships are to be begun for her shortly—some of them, possibly, in the United States.

INJURED IN A CYCLONE.

Huntington, W. A., Sept. 7—A cyclone passed over Green Bottom yesterday doing great damage to property. Sixteen men were in one barn which was blown away and John Nanue and Wm. Ginbly were horribly injured by falling timbers. Timothy Blake and Isadore Clark were seriously injured. The storm lasted only a few moments.

An employe at Fish Bros., Wagon company called at Dr. Sauer's office with his right thumb crushed the result of getting it caught in a machine.



Fairly jumped into success —Pearline. Right from the very start. Notwithstanding all these hundreds of years of precedence behind that old-fashioned, back-breaking way of washing with soap, too.

Now, why was it? Why is it that hundreds of millions of packages of Pearline have been used in the few years since this washing-compound was invented? Just do your washing and cleaning with Pearline for a month, and you'll see.

It takes away the rubbing, but without any risk of harm. That puts it at the head of every known aid for washing.

SUCCESS

Millions NOW USE Pearline

461

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

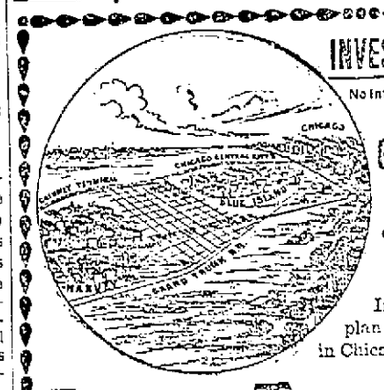
Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

INVESTIGATE OUR BOND PLAN.

No Interest, Easy Payments, Insurance against Death



Chicago's Great Manufacturing Suburbs

60 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

This property is now being sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

No Interest. $10.00 Down, and $5.00 per Month.

In addition to this we have a selling plan that is the most liberal ever offered in Chicago on First Class Real Estate.

Better Than { LIFE INSURANCE, BUILDING ASSOCIATION, SAVING'S BANK.

If after one-third of the lot is paid for and all payments due are made, if purchaser dies, this association will deed the lot, clear of all incumbrances, and without further payments, to any member of the family specified at time of purchase.

The history of all Chicago's suburban property points conclusively to the fact that this is a good investment, and will rapidly increase in value.

Why Not Invest Now?

New factories and the new electric line will surely and steadily enhance prices. This property under our plan is absolutely the safest investment on the market. No bank to break, value as sure to increase as the sun is to rise. Write or call and we will be pleased to give you any additional information.

Harvey and Blue Island Land Association,

75 Hartford Building, 130 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. G. SPALDING, President. L. JUDSON WEST, Manager.

"BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD."

GREAT EFFORTS ARE UNNECESSARY IN HOUSE CLEANING IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

HURT IN A WRECK.

Bad Accident to a B. & O. Passenger Train.

Rear End Run Into at the End of a Tunnel by Another Passenger.

The Rear End Did Not Clear the Siding—Many Severely Injured and Burned by Escaping Steam.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27—A special to the News from Kingwood, W. Va., announces that there was a railroad wreck there this morning on the Baltimore & Ohio. United States Marshal Garden and many others are reported injured. At the Baltimore and Ohio head quarters in this city it is said that the wreck took place at Tunnelton, W. Va., at one of the approaches of the tunnel at that place. Nine or more passengers are reported injured, some seriously.

According to the official reports eastbound passenger train No. 4, had sidetracked at that place to allow westbound passenger train No. 1 to pass. It did not however, entirely clear the main track and when No. 1 dashed out of the tunnel the engine struck the rear coach.

Following is the list of injured: G. B. Hart, Clarksburg, W. Va., toe smashed; Wm. Resse, Salina, Kan., right knee bruised and foot scalded; Miss Carrie Hobart, Philadelphia, left leg injured; Miss Allie L. Taiyor, Elkins, W. Va., left hand lacerated; side, neck and head scalded; Henry Thomas, Baltimore, right hand cut; W. A. Obley, Charleston, W. Va., face and hands scalded and cut in the forehead; A. D. Gardner, Wheeling, W. Va., hands and face badly scalded; Miss Mary L. Downtain, Charleston, W. Va., face and hands scalded; R. C. Porter, South Lancaster, Mass., hands and wrist cut; Mary Evans, Parsons, Kan., cut on nose; Leo Ilsley, Charleston, Mo., cut and bruised; Mrs. O'Neil, J. Fortney, Kingood, W. V., badly scalded about the face, upper part of the body and hands.

Grafton, W. Va., Sept. 27— Last night a few minutes after 11 o'clock quite a serious accident occurred at Tunnelton at the Baltimore & Ohio station, 12 miles east of this place. Passenger train No. 1 west and the first section of No. 4 east, were to meet at this point. The station is at the east end of the big tunnel, through which there is but one track. Trains are required to slow up at either end and wait a signal before passing onto the single track. Train No. 1 approached the station while the first section of No. 4 was at the platform taking on passengers. The engineer claims to have mistaken a signal and without stopping his train, to use a railroad term "side wipped" No. 4, overturning two passenger coaches, and striking the sleeping car in front. The steam cocks of the colliding engine were knocked off and a number of the passengers were injured; some severely and others only slightly.

ALL WANT TO RACE.

We Will Not Have to Depend on Dunraven's Yachts for International Contests.

London, Sept. 27— Mr. Herbert Moir who is organizing a syndicate to build a yacht to sail for the Americas cup is the head of a large Western Australian corporation with headquarters in Cannon St., London. Mr. Meir said in an interview today: "I have long wished to build a yacht to complete for the Americas cup. I wrote a challenge which was published first in the Financial News." Since then Mr. Rose has challenged for the cup. I first started yachting in Sydney harbor. Like all good yachtmen and Australians, I did not see why the cup should remain in America. I traveled all through the United States last autumn. I understand that Valkyrie III cost the Dunraven syndicate $80,000 with designers fees, and I quite prepared to spend an equal sum. I shall call the boat after the Colony where I have made my greatest success, West Australia. It will be a fine keel craft and will be built upon somewhat similar lines to Brittania. I cannot disclose the measurements yet. "The acceptance of Mr. Rose's challenge for the Americas cup will preclude the possibility of my racing in 1896. but I shall have my yacht ready for 1897."

CATTLE THIEVES SURRENDER.

Denver Sept. 27—A special to the Times from Glenwood Springs Col. says that Green Fisher and Dave Fisher members of the gang of cattle thieves who escaped to the hills after a battle with a sheriff's posse a few days ago have surrendered under promise of protection and have been placed in jail in that town.

A SILVER THIEF ARRESTED.

London, Sept. 27—One of the principals in the theft of 3500 ounces of silver which had been shipped by Vivian & Co. of Swanson, to Sharp & Williams of London, on Wednesday, has been arrested and a portion of the silver recovered. The silver which was in inogts was taken from the van while in transit from the Midland depot to the office of Sharp & Williams.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Of a Child From Being Killed by a Street Car.

James Carney, one of the motormen on the Washington avenue and North Main street car lines, saved a small child from being crushed to death yesterday afternoon. The car was going at a rapid pace on North Main street when the child attempted to cross the street. The car was not less than two feet from the child. Motorman Carney acted quick. He put on the brake and reversed the speed and in all probability saved the child's life. Persons on the car were loud in their praise of his prompt action.

DEANE AND DICKINSON CHOSEN

Wisconsin and Michigan Name the New Members of the International Deep Waterways Committee.

Cleveland, Sept. 27—The Executive Board of the International Deep Waterways association was completed last evening by electing the old board with the exception of two members.

In the place of the two retiring members, Hon. E. C. Deane of Wisconsin, and Hon. Don. M. Dickinson of Michigan, were unanimously elected. The board went into executive session at a late hour. Hon. O. A. Howland M. P. P. Toronto, was re-elected president of the board.

Among the matters discussed was the place of holding the next annual convention. Several cities had issued invitations. The subject brought out spirited discussion, the Canadian members favoring Quebec, while most of the Americans were favorable to the claims of Detroit. Minneapolis, Duluth, Port Huron, Chicago and two or three other lake ports presented invitations and urged their claims but after lengthy and spirited discussion it was decided to postpone, the location of the next convention until a later meeting of the board. The new board is an unusually strong one composed of 18 members embracing leading representative men of the several states and provinces. It adjourned to meet subject to the call of the president.

Flower Vents His Spleen on Gov. Upham.

There was something of a scene in one of the rooms of the Hollenden hotel yesterday noon, when one of the Wisconsin delegates to the Deep Waterways convention to the meeting of the delegation suggested the name of E. C. Deane of Racine, as vice president for the State association. Executive Secretary Frank A. Flower, who was present said:

"Name who you please, but by G—d, I have the convention."

He immediately started to leave the room, but finally resumed his seat at the request of Senator Stout of Menominee, who told Mr. Flower emphatically that he need not think he could sway the delegation by any such tactics. Other Wisconsin delegates expressed themselves freely. Mr. Deane was the unanimous choice of the Wisconsin congressmen, but they had left the city for their homes. Later, the impetuous secretary having come down off his high horse, the delegation as a compromise between the different elements named the Hon. W. H. Wolf of Milwaukee, as vice president and recommended Mr. Deane for a place on the executive board, which position has been assured and is the more important of the two.

Secretary Flower roundly abused Gov. Upham because he (Flower) had not been appointed commissioner of deep waters, and was quite personal as a member of the Executive committee. His methods here have made him very unpopular with the Wisconsin delegation, who except for the sake of harmony would have carried the fight on to the floor of the convention.

THE DURRANT CASE.

Defense Placing Great Reliance on Testimony That is Yet Coming.

San Francisco, Sept. 27—The report that the defense in the Durrant case would produce a witness who would testify that she saw the accused medical student enter Emanuel Baptist church alone on the afternoon of April 3, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock within which time Blanche Lamont is supposed to have been murdered has been confirmed but the few people to whom this witness confided the story guarded her name sedulously.

Wm. A. Doud, a stock broker knows the woman who may thus testify and is in possession of the nature of the evidence she will give. Mr. Doud said: "I know of this witness because the story was told to me. Several others know of it. All are pledged to secrecy. When the proper time comes and to the proper authorities the evidence will be given." The story as known in police circles is that this woman met a young man walking towards the church and at the time mentioned and accosted him, mistaking him at first for a friend. She apologized, passed on, and then curious about her mistake turned and saw the stranger entering the church. Recently she is said to have identified Durrant as the young man she spoke to on that afternoon.

Mr. Doud would neither deny or confirm this. He said that he had no motive for concealing anything. The point was that the lady might be mistaken and until she found that she was not it was unnecessary to bring her name before the police.

THE MARK HOPKINS SUNK.

Steamers in Collision Near Saulte Ste Marie—Sunk in Two Minutes.

Sault Ste Marie Mich. Sept. 27—The steamer Mark Hopkins collided with the steamer Vanderbilt at Nine mile point today. The Hopkins went down in two minutes. The Vanderbilt was but slightly injured. The Hopkins was insured for $40,000. Her owner is R. C. Recor of St. Clair Mich. No lives were lost.

The Hopkins was bound down and the Vanderbilt up. The Hopkins was struck near the bow and was cut in two as far as the wind-lass. She rests on a clay bottom. The collision was caused by the steamer Spokane passing the Hopkins causing her to sheer directly across the bows of the Vanderbilt. The sunken boat was commanded by Capt. H. A. Lyon. She had on board a cargo of ore from Marquette for South Chicago.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 27.—Nelson Miller, a colored man charged with the murder of three Hungarians, was found guilty of murder in the first degree today. Miller and four others, two men and two women, all colored, are the persons who blew up a Hungarian boarding house on the mountain near here last October.

OPENED A NEW HOME

Danish Young People's Society Open Their New Home.

With a Grand Harvest Festival and Reception.

Over Six Hundred People Present—A Brilliant Affair—Objects of the Association—Description of the Home.

The new home of the Danish Young People's society, located on Marquette street in the Fifth ward, was opened with a grand Harvest festival last evening, under the most auspicious circumstances. Chinese lanterns, head light and electric lights illuminated the exterior and also the interior and the scene was one of splendor. Fully 600 persons wended their way to the beautiful and commodious home and expressions of delight were in order.

This popular and deserving society was organized something like a year ago and is composed of the leading Danish young people of the city. Its objects are literary, dramatic and musical improvement. At present there are 68 members and the officers are:

President—Jens Jensen.
Vice President—Chris. Clausen.
Secretary—Sander Christiansen.
Treasurer—Nels Christiansen.

No liquor is allowed in the home and it is conducted upon the same principles as the Young Men's Christian association. During the winter months the association will give parties, read the best literature, study drama and will establish a first class gymnasium. In fact it is a worthy organization and one that the citizens should be proud of and encourage.

The building cost in the neighborhood of $5,000, is two stories high, has a basement, and 17 rooms, and was designed and erected by Marinus Jensen. Theilen & Co. did the masonry work; Christianson, Larson and Peterson, plastering; Huelett & Hay, plumbing and gas fitting, and W. B. Spencer, electric wiring. The main hall and lecture room on the first floor, is 50x53, with a stage and balcony; there is also a reading room and ladies and gentlemen's toilet rooms, dining rooms, bath rooms, etc., in the basement.

Eight rooms are located on the second floor and will be used as sleeping rooms by members of the association who desire to room there. A private room, for the matron, Mrs. Hermonson, can be found in the rear and also a kitchen. The whole structure is equipped with all of the modern improvments for lighting heating, etc.

Last evening the interior of the building reminded one of an old country home, such as existed 10 years go. There was the representation of the farm house with star roof and the barns adjoining; twelve girls dressed in peasant costumes waited upon the many guests. They resembled the girls of a century ago in Denmark. Then there was the old wind mill used as power for the gristmill. The walls were draped with American and Danish flags and in fact the whole building was neat and inviting.

The festivities last night commenced with Olsons' band parading the street and playing numerous pieces. Following, in the hall, was a march and overture and then Mr. Sander Christensen delivered an eloquent address of welcome. And during the evening the band played, the Hamlet Singing society rendered selections and Chris Olson sang a baritone solo with fine effect, in fact it was a festival in every sense of the word. Each guest was presented with a red, white and blue badge. On the white were the letters, D. Y. P. R. and on the red, "Hostfest."

It was after 11 o'clock when the large assembly dispersed and today all are praising the association and their handsome new home. Long may it live and prosper.

The festival will continue tonight and tomorrow night. The programme this evening is as follows:

March—"Colonel Moulton's"	Brooks
Overture—"Fairy Glen"	Schleppegrell
Columbian Orchestra.	
Faderlandsang	Reisseiger
Emaus Church Male Chorus.	
Address by Knud Jensen.	
Sang for Danske	Wojse
Male Chorus.	
Nordica Waltzes	Tourgee
Gavotte—"Everybody's Darling"	Eilenberg
Orchestra.	
Skend Mai	Bun
Vaarsang	Lindblad
Male Chorus.	
Negro Medley	Catlin
Shenandoah March	Hammerstein
Orchestra.	
Kung Karl	Westermark
Aftensang	R. Bay
Male Chorus.	

Tomorrow evening there will be a grand concert by the Washburn Mandolin trio and P. B. Nelson will make an address.

SPORTS NOT ALARMED.

Chicago, Sept. 27—The Chicago sporting contingent do not seem to be much alarmed at the action by the government of Texas. They say it is one thing to call the legislature and another to secure the passage of a law prohibiting fishing. Dan Stuart last night telegraphed F. E. Kennedy who expects to run a train to Dallas for three fight that the mill would be brought off in the Indian territory if a tax passed forbidding the fight in Texas. What action Uncle Sam would take if the two pugilists attempted to fight on his land is problomatical.

ENGLAND IN EARNEST.

London, Sept. 27— The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Shanghai saying: Appearances indicate that England is finally in earnest in regard to the massacres in China. Five warships are now on the river Yang Tse Kiang proceeding towards the scene of disturbance and four more are expected to start tomorrow.

SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF.

A. Kraupa & Sons., Hardware Store in the Hands of the Sheriff.

About 10 o'clock this morning Sheriff Pugh took possession of the hardware store of A. Kranpa & Son., No. 304 Main street, on claims of the Union National bank for about $3,000 and the John Pritzlaff Hardware company, of Milwaukee, for $473.

In conversation with Anthony Kraupa, one of the sons, he said that the failure was not due to the hardware business itself, but to the fact that his father had backed others in business and signed paper which it was impossible for them to pay and that it was impossible to continue the business under the load, or in other words to pay claims and the creditors seized the stock for protection.

The store has been in existance for nearly forty years and is one of the oldest in the city. In the opinion of Mr. Kraupa there is something like $8,000 worth of stock on the shelves. He did not believe that his father would endeavor to settle and resume but would let the stock be sold, and pay what could be paid the creditors.

What the exact liabilities of the concern are the son was not in a position to say, but the liabilities far exceed the assets. Mr. Kraupa is an old man and his many friends and business associates will regret to learn of his financial troubles.

TWENTY THOUSAND.

Was the Number of Persons at the Elkhorn Fair.

Twenty thousand people attended the Walworth County fair at Elkhorn yesterday. It was the largest crowd in the history of the association. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad carried in over 4,000 and the balance got there in vehicles of every kind and on foot. Racine sent out nearly one hundred and one and all agree that it is the best fair they ever attended and compares favorably with the recent state fair, in fact the agricultural exhibit lays way over the former fair.

Among those who went out from here were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. George Wild, Mr. and Mrs. C. Myrup, Judge and Mrs. E. B. Beldon, Miss Maud Wild, Mrs. W. D. Thompson, William Barker, Frank Marshall, Thompson P. Howell, Clinton Case, Under Sheriff Ed. Roin, E. Hueffner, Spencer Hall, A. R. Baumann, Bert Hand, Dr. F. L. Clifford, Wallace and John Ingalls, George Schubert, Theodore Schulte, Mr. Van Vechten, A. H. Blake and others.

There are not many exhibits from Racine. W. H. Richardson, state manager of the Racine Wagon & Carriage company, has an excellent display of the Racine firm and was awarded fifteen first premiums over companies who have received first for the past twenty years.

George Wild is taking care of a thresher for the J. I. Case T. M. company, and it attracts universal attention, especially the wind stacker. A. J. Blake & Company exhibit harrows and corn cutters.

A. R. Baumann, of this city, won third place in the mile bicycle race. In the five mile Wm. C. Bode won by a few feet over Dollistor of Burlington. Bode is a professional rider and has made his mile in 2:05. Where he beat Dollister was spurting on the home stretch.

In the 2:20 pacing race Ringing Bills, owned by Father Miller, Waukesha, won in three straight heats. Fastest time, 2:24.

Sylvie Doll, a roan filly, won the two year old race. The animal is owned by Gus Voltz, of Kenosha, and is one of the most promising two year olds in the state.

What the Elkhorn grounds require is a larger grand stand and many improvements about the track.

MRS. PESHEK'S BODY.

Was Exhumed and Examined by Three Physicians Yesterday.

As was briefly announced in these columns last evening the body of Mrs. Annie Peshek, buried at the Caledonian Bohemian cemetery, was exhumed yesterday afternoon and Drs. Bjorkman, A. L. Buchan and F. J. Pope made an examination of the same to determine what caused her death. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that death was the result of wounds inflicted as they believed from evidence heard, inflicted by her husband Wencil Peshek, who is now in jail on charge of murder. Besides the doctors there were present Samuel Field, of the law firm of Ritchie, Heck & Field, who are defending the accused husband, Gus. Cradwell, George Gates and Dr. Fitzgibbons. Coroner Stripple and District attorney Nelson were not present and the examination was made at the request of the attorneys and friends of the family.

The physicians found that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th and 7th ribs were broken and the liver lacerated, causing internal hemorrhage and death. The broken ribs in their opinion, could have resulted from a runaway accident, fall or from kicks and many other causes. At 10 o'clock this morning the physicians met and made a detailed report of the examinations in writing and handed the same to the attorneys for the defense.

WOULD ELECT LORDS.

Leaders of the Conservatives Intend to Make the House of Lords an Elective Body.

London, Sept. 27—The Daily Chronicle an organ of the Liberal party, states in its issue of today that the leaders of the conservative party intend to make the house of lords an elective body, either by adopting the principle already existing in relation to Scottish peers, sitting in the house of lords, or to have the house of commons elect an upper chamber from the peerage. It is also, according to the Chronicle, intended to give peers the right to forego the house of lords prerogatives and enter the house of commons.

TO SHIP GOLD.

New York, Sept. 27.—W. H. Crossman & Bro. will ship $1,500,000 in gold to Hamburg, Germany, tomorrow.

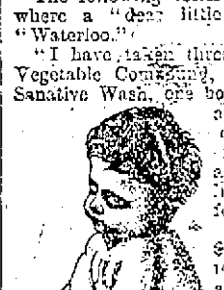
A BABY
CONTRADICTS THE DOCTORS.
All Are Happy, Glad, and Well.
[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Waterloo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their own hands.

Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the right sex to comprehend them.

Lydia E. Pinkham, when she gave to the world her Vegetable Compound, lifted women from the darkness into light. She placed within their reach a guaranty, not only of health, but of delicacy and self-respect.

The following letter is a little story where a "dear little boy" was the "Waterloo."



"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent $300.00 for doctors' bills without a cure. For my cure I only spent $5.00.

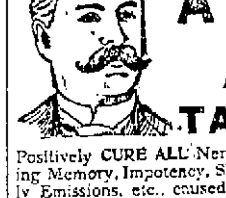
"I was once a victim of female troubles in their worst form. I have suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain.

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria, and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?" Mrs. Geo. C. Kirchner, 351 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



MADE ME A MAN
AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Wm. Kirkby druggist 410 Sixth St.

OUR BILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.

If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick; and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r.
C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager.
H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
Sold everywhere made by THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

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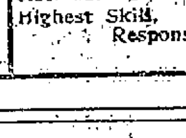
JEWELRY and MUSIC STORE
. . . . 437 Main Street.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN
Second Hand Pianos and Organs,
Taken in Exchange for the Matchless
DECKER BROS.
And Excellent
SCHAFF BROS.
PIANOS.
Pianos from $35 to $150
Organs from $20 to $50.



72 per cent. of the children of to-day need glasses. Now, before vacation is over, bring them in and have their eyes examined. Spectacles, if needed, will preserve the sight and assist them in their studies, beside relieving headaches and other suffering from overstrain of the eyes.
Highest Skill,
Responsible Work,
Reasonable Prices.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness: People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 6, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 206 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 205 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Bass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Guericke, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Mifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
C. D. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 553 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. O. Klein, Agt., 612 Wisconsin street.

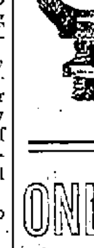
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Bronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Gonnor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.
A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.



Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 219 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 614 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. J., 926 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props, 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 216 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1205 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co, The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 213 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smalley & Schoenlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

MINISTERS ARE HERE.

Conference Proper Will Open This Evening With the Conference Sermon.

Candidates for Admission to the Conference Have Been Taking Examinations Today.

Some of the Leading Churches in the State Will Have New Pastors Next Year by Virtue of the Expiration of Their Five Years Time.

Incoming trains on the two railroads brought in large numbers of ministers and delegates to attend the Wisconsin annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which does not properly begin until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, at the First M. E. church. As fast as they arrived each was assigned to residences where they are to be entertained while here.

As in all conferences of the Methodist church the day preceding the opening the business session of the body is given up to the examination of the younger ministers. The conference studies include a four years course which every Methodist minister is required to study carefully, passing examination thereon from year to year, before a committee of ministers. The examination committee met this morning at the various rooms of the church and are as follows:

Fourth Year— Committee on Examination, Revs. J. S. Lean, of Milwaukee; W. A. Hall of North Greenfield; J. R. Reynolds, of Grand Rapids. Members of the class, Revs. E. W. Mager, of Milwaukee; Samuel Olson, of Beunus, Vista; John S. Neff, of Sturgeon Bay; M. W. S. Perry of Orfordville, A. R. Grant, of Sussex; C. S. Lane, of Rusine; R. S. Ingrahem, of Milwaukee; S. W. Naylor, of Milwaukee.

Third Year—Committee, the Revs. S. Halsey, of Janesville; W. Millar, of Waukesha; E. C. Potter, of Elkhorn; class, the Revs. D. Woodward, of Stockbridge; A. Pomfret, of Oakfield; J. T. Leek, of Taycheedah; W. A. Paterson, of Sharon; W. E. Morris, of Poysippi; A. O. Nuss, of Montello; O. M. Carter, of Winneconne; J. H. James, of Green Lake.

Second Year—Committee, the Revs. W. J. Patton, of Milwaukee; F. C. Brayton, of Stoughton; W. M. Heston, of Kaukauna; class, the Revs. E. D. Allen, of Bear Creek; George Evans, of Minocqua; J. T. Stretton, of Saumico; J. A. Colling, of Pewaukee; W. J. Perry of Elo; C. M. Starkweather, of Fond du Lac.

First Year— Committee, Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Milwaukee; H. Ducker, of Salem; F. B. Sherwin, of Omro; class, J. C. McClain, of Florence; F. C. Rochelle, of Zion; C. R. Bulley of Tomahawk; G. C. Carmichael, of Oconto; Otto Anderson, of Somers; S. C. Robinson, of Yorkville; A. W. Stephens, of Milton Junctions; F. C. Richardson, of Genoa Junctions; C. M. Starkweather, of Fond du Lac.

The conference will attract unusual attention among the 25,000 Methodists of Eastern Wisconsin, first, because of the large number of changes which are expected among the most prominent preachers and churches. There is to be a sort of an ecclesiastical grand right and left, if the rumors and predictions already afloat are to be given any credence. The time limit provision of the Methodist polity which prohibits a preacher from remaining longer than five years in one church comes in as a disturbing element and causes the removal of five successful pastors who have served the full length of time allowed them. These "five year men" as they are called are the Rev. John E. Farmer, of Racine; the Rev. Perry Millar, of Marinette; the Rev. W. H. Thompson, of Green Bay, the Rev. W. W. Warner, of Menasha; the Rev. D. C. Savage of Rhinelander.

There is to be a disappointment in the first public service of the conference. The printed programmes announce that the Rev. Henry Ostrom will preach the conference sermon on this evening; But Mrs. Ostrom has telegraphed Rev. Farmer that her husband is too ill to attend the conference. The Rev. Enoch Perry of Wausau, was appointed as the alternate for this service, and he has been notified that he will be expected to preach this evening. The missionary sermon will be preached on Wednesday evening by the Rev. W. W. Stevens of Fort Atkinson, with the Rev. G. H. Trover of Fond du Lac, as alternate. After this evening there will be meetings in connection with the conference every day, morning, afternoon and evening, until the appointments are read, the last thing on Monday or Tuesday of next week. The business sessions are held in the mornings, the afternoons being given up to committee work, while public anniversaries of various auxiliary church societies are held both afternoons and evenings.

MATRIMONIAL.

Fisher-Pferdesteller.

The many friends of Miss Kate Fisher and William Pferdeseller, will be surprised to learn that they were united in marriage on September 17, by Rev. Father J. Frantz of the St. Joseph church. The newly wedded pair, who are well and favorably known, will have the best wishes of all, for a long and happy wedded life.

Master Fred Asby was tendered a pleasant surprise last evening. It being his 15th birthday was presented with a gold watch chain and charm and a white silk muffler. The evening was passed in games and music.

THE Y. W. C. A.

Quarterly Social and Election of Officers Last Eve.

The rooms of the Young Women's Christian association on Wisconsin street presented a beautiful appearance last evening. The interior was decorated with the colors of the association, pink and green. The place was crowded to its utmost capacity with the leading ladies of Racine. It was the occasion of the quarterly social and at the same time the yearly election of officers. The first business was the election of officers and resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Charles E. Erskine.

First vice-president—Mrs. George Dickinson.

Second vice-president—Mrs. Theodore Augustine.

Treasurer—Miss Mary Wentworth.

Recording secretary—Miss L. Cram.

Cor. Sec.—Miss M. S. Burnham.

Reports and interesting talks were heard from the chairmen of various committees. It was shown that during the quarter many new members had been added and that good work was accomplished in helping poor needy women.

The report of the General Secretary, Miss Sheldon, showed that during the quarter there had been a total attendance of 2,785 and the number of calls made by the secretary was 134.

Miss Sheldon also made mention of the State convention to be held at Milwaukee next week and urged members to attend. Already 30 have agreed to go and the number will no doubt swell to 50.

The social part of the session included selections by Miss Diehl and Miss E. Jones, and when all departed they were given a badge of the association.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Albert Gilfillen, of Kewaunee, Ill., is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Carlson, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of M. C. Hansen in the Fifth ward.

On Saturday last Mr. Thomas Anderson, president of the Dania society, went to Neenah, Wis., and was united in marriage to Miss Annette Hanson, one of the most estimable ladies of that place. When Mr. and Mrs. Anderson returned to their new home on State street in this city, they discovered that their friends had been there before and left a very handsome oak writing desk and china set. They expected that their friends would surely call Sunday or Monday, but no one put in an appearance. Last night, however, eighty friends surrounded the house and gave them a surprise. The popular couple were invited to Dania hall where a banquet was given. There was a grand supper, singing, speeches and a merry time. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were heartily welcomed home and the best of wishes extended.

Miss S. Hemingsen of Chicago spent Sunday with her Racine friends.

John Nelson of Chicago is spending a few days with Racine relatives.

The many friends of Mrs. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, will be pained to hear of the death of her beloved son, of consumption.

Queer Case.

The police are about to cause the arrest of a saloon man in town on charge of selling liquor after 12 o'clock at night. The story goes that a policeman stopped into the place for lunch at 2 o'clock in the morning: that while he was eating lunch a man came in and called for a glass of tea. An urn was handed out and the tea was poured, but the policeman had an idea it was a little stronger than tea and picking up the urn smelled of it and found it was whisky.

COUNTY NEWS.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Sept. 29.

Many from here attended the Elkhorn fair last week.

Miss Bessie Malone was made happy on Friday last by the arrival of her new bicycle.

J. Hofer and M. P. McKenzie returned home from their southern trip last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hulbert rejoice over the arrival of a little son that came to their home last week.

Miss L. Morrils came home from Chicago last week to attend the funeral of her brother.

Mrs. J. R. Hulbert has been quite sick the past week, but at present is on the gain.

Miss Addie Moyle left on Friday for Monominee Falls, where she has been engaged to teach the coming year.

Mrs. Trest is reported quite sick. Dr. Flett is the attending physician.

H. Plucker and wife Sundayed in the village.

Dr. G. E. Newell and wife drove over from East Troy on Saturday and spent several days with their son, Dr. H. B. Newell.

Miss Bessie Moe returned home today after a month's visit with her brother in Chicago.

SOMERS.

Somers, Oct. 2.

The first killing frost of the season occurred on Sunday night, the thermometer registering 32 degrees on Monday morning.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Ingroville on Sept. 28, a son.

Mr. Hincheliffe of Rochester, is visiting at Frank Thompson's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Blake on Sept. 24, a son.

Thomas Corbett picked some ripe strawberries in his graden on Saturday last.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eben Burroughs on Sept. 28, a son.

Gathering nuts of all kinds is keeping many people busy these days.

Welbur Chaffee cut and hauled in another crop of alfalfa last week which makes the third crop this season. He expects to have four cuttings next season.

There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sunday morning, on account of the annual conference being in session this week.

The Presbytery of the Milwaukee district was held at Somers, Sept. 18, with a good attendance of ministers and delegates from throughout the district.

HUSHER.

Husher, Oct. 2.

Miss Grasse is visiting at Henry Rodenbocks.

The hail storm last week did quite a little damage to garden truck and corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldbrink of Union Grove were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Flancher Sunday and Monday.

The ball game played at Husher between the senior Hushers and the regular nine of Husher, was a very exciting game. It was very cold, but the young Hushers in spite of their tender fingers managed to hold the ball, thus winning the game. The loosers will give a free dance to the winners, that being the prize played for. All who wish to have a good time will please be in attendance. Notice of the dance given hereafter.

We had quite a heavy frost here Monday night.

Our creamery is closed, much to the sorrow of our housewives who are now compelled to take care of the milk and make their own butter.

Threshing is finished in this part of the country, and everybody is busy husking corn.

Our butter maker, E. Smith is getting ready to leave. We are sorry to have him go as he is a very pleasant and good neighbor, but as he expects to improve in wealth much faster hereafter, we all wish him success.

The Journal agent was among us one day last week.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Sept. 30.

Misses Martha and Carrie Adland were in Chicago last week.

Our typhoid fever patients are gaining nicely, as fast as can be expected.

Those parts were visited by a severe hail storm on last Wednesday, doing considerable damage, breaking window lights, etc.

Quite a number from here attended the Walworth County fair last week. They report a very good fair.

Miss Ellen Nelson, who has been on the sick list the past week is reported better.

Misses Sarah Quinn and Fanny English were guests at the Apple residence last week.

It is an unusual thing for farmers to agree on any subject pertaining to their own interest, or on the weather. But I venture to say that this fall presents an exception to the rule and even the chronic grumblers will admit that the weather could not be improved. The showers and warm weather have given us an abundance of fall pasture. The corn, potatoes, buckwheat and turnips ripened to perfection. Thrashing is now about finished and the results, while not extraordinarily large is satisfactory. Corn husking and digging potatoes is now in order.

Many are following or riding on the plough. Have had a few cold nights, but as yet no signs of frost.

Work on the drainage canal is progressing favorably. The dredge on its way to Rochester has turned and will now clean out the east or Goose Lake canal.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Sep. 30.

The hail storm of last week did considerable damage to window lights and standing garden stuff. One man said it took his week's wages to pay the cost of his window lights; another had 24 lights broken and so on.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warango spent Sunday at Waukesha.

John Rhor, went last week to Milwaukee to attend the opening exercises of the Medical school there, and intends to take the full course this winter.

Roy Law left for his home last week. He has been spending part of the summer months here.

The telephone is completed as far as Raymond Center. They are now working to complete the line to North Cape which will give us an outlet to the surrounding cities.

On Tuesday evening, Young Peoples meeting; subject, "Progress in Christian Life;" expect a big attendance, as these meetings are a great help to all.

Benj. West is having a deep well bored and intends to have a wind mill to operate it.

Stephen West has improved his buildings by painting them, which makes his place more attractive.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Oct. 2.

Joseph Summers who has been ailing with the rhumatism, has recovered.

Prof. Axtell and family entertained company from Brooklyn, Wis., last week.

Miss Ellen Cooper left last week for the East, where she expects to spend some time visiting with friends.

Walter Moyle of Yorkville, was in our village yesterday.

Frank Wood, who has been on the sick list is rapidly improving.

Many from here attended the Walworth Couny fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loveland of Olwein, Iowa, who have been visiting with the Aspinall family the past week, return to their home this morning.

James Wright lost a valuable cow last week.

Jennie and Belle Hute spent last Tuesday at Sylvania.

Mr. Aspinall, Ed. Frost and Mr. and Mrs. Loveland attended the Aspinall and Arnald wedding on the 25th inst, at Bloomfield.

OSHKOSH HEIRS HAPPY.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1—By a decision rendered today by Judge Johnson the estate of Capt. James Jenkins of Oshkosh, Wis., will receive nearly $50,000. Capt. Jenkins died in 1885, leaving as the principal part of his estate some stock in the State lumber company. The executers and executrix Elizabeth Jenkins brougt suit against the State lumber company and its stockholders for an accounting. The case will go to the supreme court of the state, no doubt, on account of the large interests inovlved.

THE HAYWARD CASE.

Minneapolis, Oct. 1— The supreme court today sat the hearing in the appeal of Harry T. Hayward from the death sentence for murder, for November.

Waterworks Test.

The annual test of the Racine Water company works which was stopped on account of a break in the mains several weeks ago, will be completed on Saturday next.

JAPANESE STREET EMBLEMS.

Their Meaning Is Seldom Guessed by a European Visitor.

The sign of the average Japanese shopkeeper at once deceives the foreigners, as, for instance, a pair of huge square spectacles, filled with gold leaf, is not the sign of an oculist or spectacle maker, but that of a goldbeater or working jeweler.

Druggists do not display a mortar and pestle, but simply an enormous bag, an imitation of the small ones they use for infusing their medicines.

Tobacconists hang out a sort of snuff colored banner, bearing Chinese characters, setting forth their name and perhaps their trademark. They never indulge in wooden images of Indian chiefs or ponderous Dutchmen.

The Japanese saloon keepers, or rather the dealers in rice whisky or sake, advertise their business by exhibiting a painting of Fusiyama, the sacred mountain. What possible relation there is between a mountain and rice whisky the unsophisticated western mind cannot easily discover, unless it is intended to convey the information that, as Fusiyama is unsurpassed among mountains, so is sweet sake among liquors.

Hatmakers hang before their shops a long string of hats which look like a row of gigantic mushrooms dangling in the wind. Hat dealers also sell straw sandals, or wooden clogs with plaited grass soles, and all similar articles, for the shoemaker and the hatter are usually one and the same individual.

The grocer hangs out two tin fishes, painted red, and fastened together at the gills with straws, while the kitemakers utilize the cuttlefish as an advertisement of their business.

Florists plant a slender willow tree at a corner of their houses as a sign that they sell cut flowers. Lacquer shops may be known by the sign of a chipbox like those in which the lacquer comes packed.

The hair workers have a very singular sign; it consists of an octagonal box with a fringe of hair suspended from it, which makes it look as if some one had tried to put a wig in the box, but neglected to tuck it all in.

The dealers in cosmetics, who sell that metallic red the Japanese women spread so thickly on their upper lip that the green luster frequently shows, are recognized by the small red flag hanging over the entrance. Houses where "soba," or buckwheat macaroni, is for sale have a paper lantern in front, bearing the name of the house.

Merchants who sell sushi—the little roll of rice and fish of which the Japanese are so fond—put out a little banner with the name of the restaurant and some of the other articles of food they are prepared to place before customers.

In Tokyo a few of the shopkeepers are beginning to translate their signs into English with disastrous effect. One shop near Ginza, the Broadway of Tokyo, bears the following legend: "The honorable meet to sail her."

A substantial looking building on the Ginza itself recently attracted attention, for in front of it hung a great white sign, with black letters, and on it were the mysterious words, "The before station." This was in reality an express office or forwarding station.—Printers' Ink.

Serving Sandwiches.

One of the nicest ways of serving a sandwich is to roll it. When made up in this way, loss of the surface of the bread is exposed, and there is less danger of the sandwich drying on the outside. Spread the slices of meat paste or force meat on a slice of buttered bread. Only tender, homemade bread, fully 24 hours old, will roll properly. Begin very carefully and turn the bread gently; then roll rather firmly. Pin them up one by one in a piece of napkin and set them aside for several hours under a slight weight that they may retain their shape. All sandwiches should be carefully covered up in napkins as soon as they are made and should be served as soon as possible to prevent their becoming dry on the outside. But if carefully piled and covered up they will keep moist for several hours.

Advised.

A young lady in charge of the captain of a P. and O. boat had two suitors on board and a pug dog. The latter fell overboard, and one of her swains instantly jumped after it into the sea. The other confined himself to leaning over the side and crying, "Poor doggie!" When the rescuer came on board, dripping, the young lady turned to the captain and asked him which of her two lovers, after such an incident, he would recommend her to take. He was a practical man and replied, "Take the dry one," which she accordingly did.—Argonaut.

Auction Sale.

Having rented my farm three miles northeast of Franksville, I will sell at auction on October 10, eight cows, four head yearling, all farming tools, wagons, sleighs, grain, corn, corn-stalks, a quantity of household goods, etc.

M. L. Sears, prop.

J. Karney, auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D., 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office in the court house in the city of Racine. The petit jurors to serve at the November term of the Circuit Court for the Racine county, to be held on the second Monday, towit on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1895, will be drawn according to law.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1895.

O. E. Ahrens, Clerk.

TO THE STAGESTRUCK

ADVICE CONTAINED IN THE EXPERIENCE OF AN ACTRESS.

Trials and Tribulation of Twenty-four Hours With a One Night Stand Company—Cheerless Waiting Rooms, Delayed Trains and Wretched Hotels.

Isn't it odd how many people are stagestruck? More than half of my acquaintances have voluntarily confessed the soft impeachment, among their number two clergymen and a snowy haired state senator. No doubt their imaginations picture (mine did) a joyous vision of triumphs in which wealth, fame, laurel wreaths, etc., are jumbled in artistic and cloudy confusion. The reality is different. Looking backward—I won't say how long—I see only a never ending perspective of railway coaches, sleeping cars and one night stands.

Picture to yourself the bare walls, the hard benches of the little railway station, the solitary kerosene lamp, that smells to heaven, hung at the far end just by the ticket office, the sheet iron stove in the center of the room—redhot if the weather is warm, stone cold if a blizzard is in progress without—the close stifling atmosphere of the place, the "jays," as the comedian dubs them, lounging around chewing tobacco to the last man, expectorating at, on and around the cuspidor as though it was some new kind of target, but never, oh, never, making a bullseye.

You enter this charming place to await the train which carries you to the next one night stand. You have rushed from the theater after packing your trunk in a jiffy, locked it three separate times, only to find an important article of your wardrobe left out each time, your face covered with a thick veil to hide the makeup you have not time to remove, for the stage manager has notified the company, one and all, that the train leaves at 11:15 p. m. As the curtain falls at a quarter to 11, you have just 30 minutes to change your costume, pack your trunk and get to the station.

Of course you hurry for all you are worth—it is 200 miles to the next town, and if you get left you pay your own fare.

A long wait. Will that train never come? The click, click of the telegraph is heard in the ticket office, and shortly after our agent announces in tones the reverse of cheerful:

"Our train is two hours late, and we shall most likely miss connections at the next junction."

In due time—6:30—we arrive at the junction, only to find our train gone and over five hours to wait till the next one arrives. We interview the station master and are informed that there is a very good hotel in the town—the Pickwick House.

The town is a mile or more from the depot. The gentlemen of the company announce their intention of walking, but the "old man" declared he preferred to die where he was. After a struggle a covered wagon with seats was procured, and the ladies, accompanied by the aforesaid o. m., who consented to live a little longer, jolted merrily away.

To say we were tired and hungry but feebly expresses our condition. However, the prospect of breakfast and a bed for a few hours inclined us all to treat the affair as a joke.

Mine host of the Pickwick, who met us at the door, bowing, smiling and rubbing his hands, ushered us into the office, where the omnipresent sheet iron stove flourished. A few wooden chairs, a small desk and a very large cuspidor completed the furniture. Across one end of the room was a partition about seven feet high, from behind which came a suspicious clatter of dishes. We looked at each other in dismay. What had we struck?

Just then the agent came forward. "Ladies, I'm very sorry, but you'll have to double up. There are only two rooms available. The gentlemen will have to sleep in the chairs."

This was the last drop in my cup of bitterness. I knew the leading lady would chum with the soubrette, and the "old woman" fall to my share—and she snored.

"Well, show us the rooms. Let us rake the cinders from our hair and remove some of the railroad soot from our faces—that at least would be something," we said.

The landlord turned his whole battery of bows and smiles upon us. "Wouldn't we take breakfast first? It was ready, and"—

"No, we would not," we unanimously informed him. Wash up first we must and would, breakfast or no breakfast. "Show us the rooms at once."

"Impossible! They were not made up yet. If we would breakfast"—

"No, no"—this from the old woman, who did all the talking. "Show us the rooms and send the chambermaid at once."

"Again impossible"—more bows and smiles. "Help was scarce and hard to keep, and—well, to tell the truth, the chambermaid was also waitress and could not leave the dining room till breakfast was over."

In desperation I take a hand. "Then we'll do up the rooms ourselves, only, for goodness sake, let's get to them."

This time no bows or smiles, instead a dogged look of determination. The landlord was in his last ditch. He was sorry not to oblige the ladies, but the guests who were at present occupying the rooms were not up yet.

The dining room was behind the partition, and the odor of stale tobacco floated over it and mingled with the menu, which consisted of tough steak, eggs that any self respecting hen would unhesitatingly disown, very queer bread that some one said was adulterated with bone dust, cottonseed butter and coffee that the comedian declared was of the "bootleg variety," whatever that may be.

After this repast we cooled our heels in the office until the chambermaid condescended to let us go to our rooms—chambers of horror as they proved. We were called at half past 11 and rode back to the station in the ark on wheels. This time we got the train and arrived at our next one night stand just in time to get supper and rush to the theater, go through the performance and leave town after it again.

This is the record of 24 hours on the road. Do you wonder that one night stands are a bugbear to theatrical folk?—New York Herald.

What Women Never Do.

A young woman who has done stenographer's work in several down town offices says that the man in his office has a side which his family never sees. If he is cross and mean at home, he is agreeable in his office. If he is an angel under his own roof and courteous to those whom he meets in the street, he is sure to be crabbed and curt in his office. She wonders why.—Philadelphia Press.

IN A JUNGLE STORM.

You Hear It, but Can't See It Until It Can Also Be Felt.

People who have never been in a jungle talk of the sky as a painter talks of the horizon or a seafaring man of the offing—as if when you wanted to see it you only need use your eyes. But in the jungle you don't see the sky—at least you only see a few scraggy patches of it overhead through the openings in the twigs and leaves. Neither do you feel the wind blowing, nor get burned or dazzled by the sun, nor even see that luminary, except by momentary glimpses about midday, from which it follows that a jungleman does not usually pretend to be weatherwise. If he does, he is even a greater humbug than the rest of the weather prophets. On the afternoon about which we are speaking I remember setting forth on my walk in the still glow of the tropical calm and wondering rather at the intense stillness of the surrounding forest. Then the air grew cooler, and the green of the foliage in front seemed to deepen, and presently there was a sound as of a giant waterfall in the distance. Waterfalls do not, however, grow louder every second, whereas the noise in front did so. Then there was a loud, angry growl, as of a dozen lions. A minute more, and the whole jungle began to roar as if 50 squadrons of heavy cavalry were coming up at a gallop. Then came a drop of rain and a peal of thunder which seemed to make the world stop.

Then the storm began. The sky above darkened; the trees clattered; the brushwood beneath hissed and bowed itself. A deluge of raindrops blotted out the narrow view. Down it came, soaking through the densest leaves under which one fled for refuge, striking the grass and sand with millions of dull thuds, dashing furiously against the leaves as if they were so many hostile shields, streaking the air with innumerable perpendicular lines and hurling itself down with the force of bullets.

In such a downpour one may as well walk and get wet as stand still and get wet. Unfortunately one did not know where to walk to. The "circumbendibus system" presupposes the fact that the wagon wheels and bullock tracks can be seen and noted; but when the cart track is no longer a cart track, but "all turned to rushing waters," such tracks cannot be seen, and unless you have a pocket compass you may as well try to fly as to get back to where you came from. When one reads of travelers lost in the backwoods, they always steer by the sun—and probably very badly—but when there is no sun what are you to do?—Siam Free Press.

CHRONIC CHILLINESS.

The Remedy Suggested Is Outdoor Exercise at All Seasons.

How some people suffer in winter! They are constantly having chills. A feeling of cold water trickling down the back or some local stagnation of blood, with altered nervous sensations, is experienced. The hands, feet, nose or ears are especially likely to give inconvenience. Such individuals cannot get warm even in bed, and, as a consequence, often suffer from insomnia, for sleeplessness is often caused by cold feet. Many such conditions arise from the fear of taking outdoor exercise, because the weather is too cold. Hence the circulation is not kept going, and the blood, vitiated by the close, impure air of the house, has no chance offered it of being allowed to purify itself. The foulest river or stream of water is rendered pure by exposure to the air as it comes along, and after a run of a few miles becomes fit for consumption. Why, then, will delicate people deny the stream of life an opportunity to purify itself as it courses through their veins? Here is the secret of how to keep warm in winter—outdoor exercise in pure air.

Many individuals mistake the feeling of cold for "catarrh." But feeling cold and "taking a cold" are different things. A shiver from exposure to cold—indeed a half frozen condition—is not in itself likely to end in a so called "cold," so long as the exposure has been in the open air. But we hold that by breathing the impure air of badly ventilated rooms a chill may be very easily contracted that will end in a "cold."

In cold weather we distinctly recommend the ordinarily healthy man or woman to try the effect of outdoor exercise, especially when the feeling is strong that it is too cold to go out of doors. Exercise under such circumstances will usually act as a tonic to the whole frame and brace up the nervous system, the special function of which is to regulate the heat of the body. The skin should be freely exposed to the air before dressing in the morning, and after the morning washing or cold tepid bath rub the body into a glow with a coarse towel, and you will be very nearly cold and waterproof.—Philadelphia Times.

Studying to Please.

He had been particularly fortunate in his business and felt in the mood for tipping the waiters at his hotel rather liberally. As a result, every time he entered the dining room half a dozen willing waiters rushed for him like football players in a big match. This came to be annoying after awhile, so he called the head waiter to him and said:

"Now, see here, I don't want all the waiters in the place bothering me every time I get something to eat. Settle on one man and let him attend to my wants."

Then his eye roamed around at the assembled attendants, and without any particular reason he said:

"There, let that fellow with a wart on his nose look out for me."

So it was settled, and for some time the designated waiter was on hand. One day, however, the man with money found another attendant at his table. He motioned to the head waiter.

"Didn't I tell you to let me have the waiter with a wart on his nose?" he demanded.

"Yes, sah, but this one will be better, sah. He has two warts on his nose."—Philadelphia Press.

Life Worth Living.

Those people who say that life is not worth living find it so because they do not go to work to make it worth living. Why does sadness overpower them? Is it so much harder for them than others to see sin and suffering? What right have they to add their weight to the world's burdens? Is it a sign of intellect to be cowardly? And do these people not dream that the spiritual power which makes such an intellectual condition impossible is vastly superior to any power that the intellect alone can attain?—Elizabeth Peabody.

Plaintive.

"A human life," said the sentimental young man, "is a poem—tragic, comic, sentimental, as the case may be."

"Yes," sighed Miss Passeigh, "and so many of us are rejected manuscripts."—Washington Star.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Oct. 2, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$4.00
" Best Spring		3.60
" Rye		2.56
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60
Wheat No. 2		59
Wheat No. 3		58
Oats	18@	20
Corn	30@	34
Barley		41
Rye	40@	42
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.00
Bran, per ton		14.00
Corn meal		20.00
Oats and corn ground		17.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 16@	20
Eggs	14@	15
Cheese	8@	9
Hay	8 00@	9 00
Vegetables—		
Apples		50
Potatoes		25
Beans		1 95
Meats—		
Beef on foot	$2 65@$3	55
Hogs on foot	3 80@	4 20
Lard		10
Calves		4 50
Sheep	2 00@	3 00
Lambs	2 50@	3 00
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	8
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$ 90½
Clover	$6 50@	7 50
Timothy	3 50@	3 70
Wool—		
Wool		17
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@	20
Dry Onions, per pk	30@	30
Green Onions	25 doz	
New Cabbage, each	5@	8
Carrots	4 bunch	
Beets	4 bunch	
Radish, per doz	3@	4
Wax beans per lb	5@	7
String Beans per lb	8@	10
Cucumbers per pk	35@	50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@	5
Bananas, per doz	15@	20
Oranges, per doz	35@	40
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

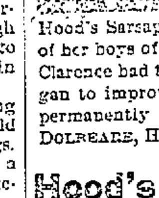
Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60½
No. 2		60
No. 3		59
Oats		21
Corn		32½
Barley		41½
Rye		41
Meats—		
Live hogs	3 85@$	4 20
Live beef	2 75@	3 50
Vegetables—		
Beans		1 50
Potatoes		25
Seeds—		
Timothy		3 75
Clover	6 40@	7 75
Produce—		
Butter	15@	20
Eggs		15
Cheese		8@9½
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4½

Sores on His Face

Caused my little boy much suffering. The doctor said it was eczema, and prescribed a medicine and a local application, but his treatment failed. The trouble grew worse and finally the sores broke and discharged a good deal. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, it having cured one of her boys of the same trouble. Before Clarence had taken a whole bottle he began to improve. Less than two bottles permanently cured him." Mrs. Eva Dolbeare, Horton's Station, Illinois.



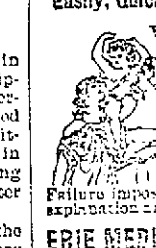
Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY TOWN and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y. sept26d&w4w

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thorn place. mch8tfsat&wkly

[First publication Oct. 2, A. D., 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Bess, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lottie Bess, as administratrix of the estate of Jacob Bess, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1895,

and

Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Bess, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Daily Journal, a daily newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of October, A. D., 1895.

By the Court.

E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Advertise in the Journal

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 40.

PASSED BAD MONEY.

Capt Patton, of Jeffersonville, Ind., Placed Under Arrest.

He Had $29,100 of It Stored in a Coal Shed at His Home.

Claims the Whole Affair Was a Job Put up by Prison Convicts Who Disliked His Brother.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 26—Captain Henry R. Patton, brother of Col. A. G. Patton of Hollow Ware Mfg. Co., contractors in Columbus, and Jeffersonville penitentiary respectively, was arrested at the prison here last night for having and passing counterfeit money. When arrested Patton made a confession and told the officers how he came by the money and said it was secreted at his home where bogus money to the amount of $29,100 was found, in a coal shed. Capt. Patton came to the prison four months ago from Minneapolis, Minn., at the instance of his brother, Col. A. G. Patton, to take charge of the convicts engaged on the Patton Hollow ware contract. He admitted having disposed of 40 cents of the counterfeit money in his possession, and said that he had been the victim of a job trumped up by the convicts, many of whom had a personal grudge against his brother, Col. Patton, because of strict discipline. The money was sold to him by convict Wm. Alsup, a notorious thief, in payment for tobacco. Alsop is on his fourth term, and is serving a ten year sentence. Alsop a few days ago was caught in the act of making the stuff and last night was taken before Warden Hert and made a confession. He is employed in the blast shed adjoining the factory, where he molded the coins. He has been engaged in the business, it is said, for three years, but was never caught.

TO EXHUME THE BODY.

Body of Mrs. Peshek Exhumed by the Coroner and Physicians.

Today Coroner C. H. Stripple accompanied by Drs. Bjorkman, Buchan and Pope went out to Mound cemetery and exhumed the body of the late Mrs. Anna Peshek. It is not known why this action was taken, but it is surmised that it is for the purpose of finding out the cause of death and securing more direct evidence. It is reported that the last post mortem examination held at the deceased's home was not satisfactory and hence the exhuming of the body today by the coroner and physicians.

HARVARD COLLEGE OPENING.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26— Harvard University begins its 259th year today with increased attendance in all departments, and the prospect of another prosperous year. The students have been pouring into Cambridge during the past week, and the old college yard has shaken off its summer lethargy and become all bustle and activity. Every student is required to register today and regular lectures begin in the afternoon.

Harvard begins another year with several innovations and increased facilities, but in spite of the new dormitories added last year, students rooms are at a premium, and Memorial hall, where the students dine, has a waiting list of over 600. During the summer a new reading room has been provided in the library, and the building itself is being equipped with electric lights which will allow the use of the building evenings for the first time in history.

THIEVES HOLD THE FORT.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Sept. 26—The cordon of officers watching the hill on which the Fisher gang of cattle thieves are fortified, are still unable to effect their arrest. The hill is covered with a thick growth of brush and also has two or three caves in which refuge can be had. The desperadoes from their position can note every movement for miles around. A number of cattlemen from Gypsum are also bound for the scene and an army of officers numbering over one hundred men will climb the hill from all sides.

NEW ORLEANS BANK CLOSES.

New Orleans, Sept. 26—A notice was posted on the door this morning announcing the suspension of the Co-Operative Banking association. The capital stock was $100,000. The bank had but few depositors.

WON BY LAVENO.

New Market, Sept. 26—Mr. J. H. Houldsworths' bay colt Laveno, by Ben D'Orout of Nappoli, was the winner of the Jockey Club stakes today.

ACCIDENTS.

Arnold Strauss, an old employe of the Plow works had one of his fingers badly crushed by getting it under a hammer. Dr. Simms attended the case.

Body of Mr. Thomas En Route.

The Thronson-Hanson Furniture company received a telegram from Mt. Clemens, Mich., this afternoon, stating that the body of the late Thomas I. Thomas, who died suddenly at that place, was forwarded at 8:50 this morning. It will probably arrive over the Northwestern road at 1:05 tonight.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Convention of the Episcopal Society Being Held at Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Sept. 26—The members of the brotherhood of St. Andrew, in convention here are all young men and most of them are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, though any baptized person, churchman or not, may belong to it. It is unlike the Christian Endeavor, Epworth league, etc., in not being in any sense whatever a social organization. It is a body of workers. None are admitted except after a long probation and even after admission if any cease activity they are expelled. Its object is to bring young men within hearing of the preaching of the gospel; not of necessity the preaching of it from the Episcopal pulpits, but from any pulpit. Its members are business men and they work among other business men. Unlike the Young Men Christian association members of it rarely speak in public, and they have no buildings. Their work is man to man, whenever and however opportunity offers. The brotherhood is about 15 years old and has about 10,000 members, chiefly in the United States and Canada, though the movement here is attracting in England. The convention is not a legislative one for the order has no legislation to do, but a spiritual retreat and to discuss the way to induce more young men to go to church on Sunday. The meeting is the tenth annual one, and that of 1896, which will probably be held in Buffalo, N. Y., is to be a joint American and Canadian convention. From 1,000 to 1,500 young men will be here, none of them visitors, but all delegates who are required to report back to their fellow members in their respective chapters.

FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Chamber of Commerce Building Scorched —Loss, $60,000.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26—The Minneapolis chamber of commerce is on fire and seems doomed.

The fire was brought under control by 9 o'clock and the actual damage confined to the upper floors, although the entire building was drenched. The chamber of commerce was a handsome five story stone structure at Third street and Fourth ave., south, two blocks from the Milling district. It was erected in 1884 at a cost of $180,000. It is the center of the grain trade, the corn exchange and flour exchange, occupying adjacent corners. The chamber has 650 members. The building has long been too small for its business and the opportunity will now be embraced to rebuild and enlarge.

The loss is estimated at $30,000 on the building and $50,000 on the contents. The insurance on the building is $125,000. The insurance on the contents of the various offices is so diverse as not to be obtainable as yet. There could not have been a more unfortunate time for the fire as the grain trade is at its busiest. Temporary arrangements for trading have been made in the Flour Exchange building.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

Forest Fires Sweeping Through Portions of Canada.

Montreal, Quebec, Sept. 26— The big forest fire that has been raging for the last two days in the forests of the county of Athabasca, has destroyed hundreds of farm houses. The village of Braitzs mill, is wiped out and not a building remains. Even the cattle were burned in the fields. The inhabitants fled terror stricken and barely escaped with their lives. Hundreds of families became separated.

The fire is eating its way still further into the interior and the sky is obscured by dense smoke. Forest Dale and Moose park on Mitchells' road escaped the fire entirely, but along the Athabasca branch of the Grand Trunk, the destitution is pitiable.

THAT THREATENED STRIKE.

Peoria, Ill, Sept. 26—A locomotive engineer visiting Peoria says at Springfield, Ill., the master mechanic of the Wabash Ry., caused subordinated officials to inquire among men whether they preferred to work for the railroad or for their organization, and hints were thrown out that they had better decide which master they would serve. So far as the engineer knew, no one had yet been discharged on account of membership in any organization. There are few members of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen employed by the Wabash, they having been pretty well cleaned out by the A. R. U. strike in which they joined as individuals, although the brotherhood did not sanction it.

AN OLD SETTLER ILL.

Woodworth, Wis., Sept. 26—Mr. J. A. Loomis was taken severely ill with heart trouble at an early hour on Sunday morning. Dr. Bacon was summoned and has been in daily attendance. Mr. Loomis is over 85 years of age.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Fred Mohr was held yesterday afternoon from his home and was largely attended. The floral tributes were beautiful and among the most noticeable were: Gates ajar by shop mates; pillow by brothers and sisters; harp by Tennyson club; basket by Olson Brothers; basket Schulte's band; anchor Mr. and Mrs. Albertson; bouquet Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mohr; bouquet Mrs. W. Milmine; bouquet Mrs. Risager; lilies Miss Louise Felker.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

A Young Janesville Man Gets Himself Into Serious Trouble.

Wholesale Fruit Thieves Operating on the West Side.

The Patrol and a Load of Officers Made a Midnight Run — Chief Johnson After Saloon Men Who Violate the 12 O'clock Closing Ordinance.

J. R. Bean was arrested yesterday afternoon on a serious charge. Six weeks ago he came here from Janesville and obtained board with Mrs. Wilkins, who lives on Sixth street. The first week he paid his board, $3. He informed Mrs. Wilkins that he was employed at the A. P. Dickey Manufacturing company. Five weeks passed and he paid no board and put Mrs. Wilkins off with the excuse that he had not received his pay. The woman inquired at the factory and ascertained that no such person had been employed at that place. A warrant was issued in Justice Wentworth's court, charging Bean with obtaining board under false pretense. The young man admitted that he had not been at work and had loafed all the time he was in the city. His mother, he said was housekeeper for a man at Clinton, Wis., and he thought she would send the money due for board. The case was adjourned to Monday next. The penalty for the offense is not less than one year in the state prison.

Wholesale Fruit Thieves.

V. L. Reed of No. 1117 Milwaukee ave., owns a fine vineyard and has a number of apple trees. Last evening the gentleman called at the police office and complained to the chief of police that unknown persons, supposed to be boys, had wrecked his picket fence, entered the premises and stolen two bushels of grapes and four bushels of apples, in fact the apple trees were stripped. The police will make an effort to capture the miscreants who committed the act. It is not the first time that fruit has been stolen and trees damaged in the vicinity.

Midnight Tramp Hunt.

About 12 o'clock last night word was received at the police office that a gang of tramps were at the exposition grounds and is was feared that they would commit crimes. The police patrol wagon went out and officers searched the vicinity, but no tramps were found and if any were there they must have fled.

Chief After Saloon Men.

Chief of Police Johnson and his force are after saloon men who violate the law by keeping open after 12 o'clock at night. One arrest has been made and last night a prominent state street liquor dealer was called to the office and warned, it having been discovered that his place was open after the prescribed hour. He promised the chief that it would not happen again.

After a Runaway Girl.

An officer from the Industrial school for girls at Milwaukee, was in the city last night. He came in search of a girl who ran away. She was traced to Lake Geneva and thence to this city and the officer had good reason to believe that she was sick at St. Mary's hospital. He left instructions with Chief Johnson and returned to Milwaukee on the 9:47 train.

Superintendent Lovedale of the Milwaukee Industrial school arrived in this city today and with the assistance of the police officials located Grace Williams, who ran away from that institution some four weeks ago. The superintendent took the girl back to Milwaukee.

DENIED BY DE KAY.

Consul General at Berlin Says He Did Not Write to the State Department on the Case of Louis Stern.

Berlin, Sept. 26—Mr. Charles Dekay, the United States consul general at Berlin, has authorized the Associated Press to say for him that a pretended interview with him which was published in newspapers of the United States last month, and in which he was made to say that he had made a report to the state department at Washington upon the case of Mr. Louis Stern of New York who in July last, was sentenced to imprisonment and fined for insulting Baron Thuengen, assistant to the royal commissioner of baths and associate judge in Kissengen, was a pure fabrication. Mr. Dekay said to the correspondent today that he had never written to the state department saying that he would have acted as Mr. Stern did under similar circumstances, and that moreover, he had never made any such statement to anybody. To have done so would have been an act of gross discourtesy to his colleague the United States general at Frankfort, to whose division the whole of Bavaria belongs. For similar reasons Mr. Dekay added, it was out of the question that he should have made any report upon the case to Washington.

WAS ONLY A MONKEY.

Denver, Sept. 26—A special to the Times from Rock Springs, Wyo., says the bones found by Prof. J. L. Wortman, of Columbia College, N. Y., near the head of historic Bitter Creek and pronounced by him the "Missing Link" were the skeleton of a pet monkey owned by cowboys which died about twelve years ago.

Y. M. C. A. EVENING COLLEGE.

Needed Instruction Brought Within the Reach of Everyone.

There are a great many young men in our city—and men, in middle life, too—who have been forced by circumstances to leave school early in order to gain, or help gain, a livelihood. In most of the larger cities of the country there are night sessions of the public schools to teach to such men whatever they still wish to learn, and to help such that come from foreign countries to learn the language of our republic. As there are no night sessions of the public schools in Racine, the educational committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has decided to offer a course in practical branches to students from the shop, the factory, the store and the office, at such rates that even the poorest can reach. Instruction begins Oct. 15, and Secretary Rottmann will be glad to give information to all applicants who might wish to enter upon any of the following studies:

Arithmetic, bookkeeping, electricity, English, geometry, mechanical drawing, penmanship, shorthand.

In addition to this the committee have decided to give instruction in band and orchestral music. The instructor will be Mr. Rawson, the well known musician, a graduate of the Dana Conservatory of Music, a gentleman who can teach theoretically as well as practically.

Prof. M. S. Walker has consented to also add some instruction in practical and household chemistry. These lectures to be announced later. Ladies will be welcome to these lectures also.

The committee have been very fortunate in securing the co-operation of very able teachers.

Mr. D. O. Hibbard will teach arithmetic; Mr. E. L. Casterton teaches bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand; Mr. R. C. Hindley will teach electricity; Miss F. Johnson teaches English; Mr. Geo. Gorton instructs in practical mechanical drawing.

Classes will be formed as soon as a sufficient number of students has been secured.

WERE THE WATCHES STOLEN?

Two Suspicious Characters Arrested at Manitowoc.

The following dispatch was received from Manitowoc today which might lead to the apprehension of the burglars who looted M. A. Connor's jewelery store a week or so ago. The dispatch is as follows:

The police arrested Patrick and Michael Connor yesterday on suspicion of implication in the robberies which have occurred here the past few days. This morning they tried to dispose of several gold watches. When seen by the police they tried to escape. On being taken to jail and searched the sheriff found twenty-two gold watches and $257 on their person. They claim to be brothers and that they are peddlers who came here from Milwaukee last night.

Chief Johnson is in communication with the officers at Manitowoc regarding the two men and if the watches were stolen here they can easily be identified.

KENOSHA ARSON CASE.

The Prosecution Finished Its Case Late Yesterday Afternoon.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 26— The Arson case drags wearily along. The prosecution finished its case late yesterday afternoon and the defense is now submitting evidence. Its testimony so far is very tame and nothing has as yet been introduced which refutes the strong and damaging testimony given by the states witnesss. The trial will not end this week and it is thought that it will occupy a greater part of next week.

EXCURSION STEAMER BURNED

The Macatawa of Chicago Burned to the Waters Edge—Two Men Perished.

Chicago, Sept. 26— The excursion steamer Macatawa, was burned to the waters edge at 2:15 this morning. Two members of its crew are supposed to have perished in the flames. They are Barney McGonigle, engineer; unknown man, deck hand.

MARINE.

The tug Crosby passed port this afternoon with a tow of seven lumber laden schooners bound for Chicago. This is one of the largest tows of the season. Most of the schooners were towed direct from Menominee harbor.

The schooner Newland arrived in port with a cargo of lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

The tug Daniel T. Helm is in port coaling up.

OBITUARY.

Gersunde.

Albert, the eleven months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gersunde, died at their home in Layton Park, a suburb of Milwaukee, yesterday. The body will be brought here and the funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of Mrs. W. Gersunde, 1106 Geneva street.

Worsley Writes a Book.

A. A. Worsley, of Yorkville, late candidate for state senator on the People's Party ticket, has written and compiled a book touching upon the financial question from a People's party standpoint. It is entitled "Corporation Rats in our National Corn Crib" and he is getting out 1,000 copies for distribution.

STORM WAS SEVERE.

Heavy Downpour of Rain Accompanied by Thunder and Lightning.

Many People Imagined a Cyclone Was Coming.

The Fire Department Kept Busy for a Few Hours—A Ten Ton Straw Stack Burns and the Lakeside Rink Caught Fire.

The periodical cyclone scare occurred yesterday afternoon. Ominous looking clouds appeared in the western heavens and the atmosphere changed suddenly the air and the wind being several degrees warmer. Peals of thunder were heard and flashes of lightning frequent and the wind increased to a dangerous gale. Rain fell in torrents and half the inhabitants on the north and west sides who had been out watching the approach of the storm, fled for shelter. It resulted in a regular old fashioned electric storm, with plenty of wind and rain, but the worst of it passed to the north. But it was several hours before clear weather appeared and slight showers were in order most all night.

Reports came in that Milwaukee had been visited by a destructive cyclone; that half of the southern part of the city was in ruins. Messages said that the reports were untrue, but that the rain and hail was quite heavy. Then a brakeman on the C. & N. W. R. R. train told Officer Erickson that there was a cloud burst a couple of miles south of Milwaukee and that everything was flooded. This story was also exaggerated, as the rain was no worse than here.

Straw Stack on Fire.

During the worst of the rain the fire department was called out by an alarm sent in from a box in the Seventh ward. All companies except No. 1, at the Junction, responded. The fire was found at the home of George Hegerer, corner of Erie and English streets. The lightning had struck a ten ton stack of straw near the barn. The bolt entered directly in the center of the stack and set it on fire at the bottom. It was torn by the firemen and scattered about the lot and large quantities of water poured upon it, but it was a very hard and stubborn blaze to control. At the end of an hour's time the firemen thought they had put it out and returned to the houses in a drenching rain. The same bolt of lightning that fired the hay knocked a horse down on the opposite side of the street and slightly stunned the man who was leading the animal.

Blaze at the Lakeside Rink.

The firemen had hardly got cleaned up and at supper when another alarm came in: This time it was discovered that the Lakeside rink was on fire. An electric light wire running into the structure at the north end had set fire to the building. A telephone message was sent to the electric light plant to turn off the current on that circuit so that the firemen could work without danger, but action was not prompt and the wire was severed with an ax and the incipient blaze was easily subdued. The damage was confined to the side of the building and a partition was somewhat burned.

Again Called to the North Side.

Again the firemen picked up, but had not unhitched when they were called to the Hegerer straw stack which had again broken out. They worked an hour and left firemen there two hours longer to fight the blaze. Once more they went home, but at 10 o'clock the No. 4 boys were called a third time and worked until after midnight to get the fire out and when they retired left the hose attached to a hydrant with instructions to turn a stream on if the fire broke out again. The loss to Mr. Hegerer will be quite heavy and there is no insurance. It was a lively night for the firemen and a wet one at that for the rain fell during the entire time they were out and the run to the Hegerer fire was nearly a mile.

Lightning Strikes a House.

The dwelling house of a family named Christenson, residing on Forest street, was struck by lightning during the storm last night, demolishing a part of the chimney and tearing a hole in the roof. The family were all at home, but luckily none were injured, although they were all badly frightened. The damage is slight.

The storm did considerable damage throughout the county yesterday afternoon and the wind at times blew with terrific violence, leveling fences and small buildings and toppling over hay stacks.

Lightning struck the barn of G. J. Ellis, located near Thompsonville, setting it on fire. The entire building was consumed with all its contents, including 40 tons of hay, 300 bushels of oats, a new wagon loaded with hay, a Durham bull, farm machinery, tools, harnesses, a straw stack, etc.

Had it not been for the assistance of neighbors Mr. Ellis would have lost his house and granaries. His loss is $1200, covered by insurance in the Caledonia Town Insurance Co.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn has accepted the call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

NEW POWERFUL GUN.

Norman Waird Makes a Proposition to the War Department.

Washington, Sept. 26—If the board of fortifications accept several propositions made by Norman Wiard, and the latter is able to carry out his engagements, the United States will be in possession of by far the largest and most powerful rifled gun in the world, and the means will be at hand for the easy conversion of what is now obsolete ordinance into the most effective modern rifle. Mr. Wiard made his propositions to the board during the present session, and was heard at length in explanation of the details of his objects. First he asked the board to make an allotment for the Reading-Wiard 12 inch rifle, which he has brought almost to the point of completion.

This is an old Rodman smooth bore cast iron gun converted into a rifle and Mr. Wiard told the board that his weapon would show one-third more energy than any other inch rifle, could be fired more rapidly, and would show greater endurance than the best of the modern built up expensive steel guns. Next he offered to take the big 20 inch smooth bore cast iron Rodman gun just removed as obsolete from the earthworks at Fort La Faette, N. Y. harbor, and convert this into a 20 inch rifle. As the largest rifle in any service is 16 inch calibre, this would be the greatest rifle ever made. The 16 inch guns have all failed, but Mr. Wiard asserted to the board that this 20 inch rifle would stand extremely rapid firing, endure at least 100 pounds in ten hours, and throw a shell weighing a ton with an energy far surpassing any shot on record.

The last proposition is to build an all steel, high power 16 inch rifle, which he guarantees to excel in endurance and performance any service gun of like size in the world, and to possess the remarkable property of this, coming stronger with every shot fired from it. This last property is to be secured by some peculiarity of construction that is not yet fully disclosed. The board has taken these propositions into consideration.

A SAILOR WANTS DAMAGES.

Gustav Richelieu Wants $20,000 From Spain for False Imprisonment in Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 26— Alex. Porter Morse appeared at the state department today, and as counsel for Gustave Richelieu, preferred a claim for $20,000 against the Spanish government for illegal arrest and imprisonment.

Richelieu and Bolton, claiming to be American sailors, were picked up off the Cuban port of Guantanamo several months ago by a Spanish patrol. They were in a small boat and claimed that they had come all the way from Hayti hunting for turtles. They were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a filibustering movement, but the American consular agent at Guantanamo secured their release after a few days detention. They then made their way to Santiago where they were again arrested on a charge of coming away from Guantanamo without passports. They were thrown into jail at Santiago, and in spite of the efforts of Consul Hyatt, were kept imprisoned for several weeks, meanwhile suffering from fever. The department probably will call upon our consular officers for a full statement of the facts before prosecuting the claims.

Eighty-Third Celebration.

Woodworth, Wis., Sept. 26.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Will McVicar, was the scene of a very pleasant event on Wednesday afternoon the 26th inst. James M. Kellogg Esq., was born September 25, 1812 and is so fortunate as to have attained his 83rd year with a good reserve of mental and bodily vigor. In honor of the event Mr. and Mrs. McVicar invited several friends and neighbors to spend the afternoon and join with them in a birthday feast. There were present: Mrs. Betsey Vincent, Mrs. Y. O. Vincent, John Lacey Esq., and A. H. Stevens Esq., of Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McVicar of Brighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Upson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Roberts. The time was not spent in idle chat: some of the prominent questions of the day were discussed in a friendly way. At 6 o'clock the guests sat down to an elegant spread which was enjoyed to the full extent. The wish was expressed that Mr. Kellogg might live to enjoy other like celebrations.

Injured in a Runaway.

Charles M. Manchester, a farmer residing near Ives Grove, met with a bad runaway accident Tuesday. He was driving through Franksville, when the horses became frightened by the wind mill at that place and ran away. Mr. Manchester was thrown to the road and received severe injuires. He was also kicked in the stomach by one of the horses and is now confined to his home from the result of his injuries.

FLOGGED BY WHITECAPS.

Fulton, Mo, Sept. 26—Whitecaps took Wm. Massey of this city out of his house and rawhided him within an inch of his life. Massey while intoxicated raised a row in his family and ran his wife and six children off the place. He has been very irregular in his habits for sometime. Fifteen or twenty men were engaged in the flogging, and as they were heavily masked, it could not be ascertained whether they were black or white men.

ELECT OLD OFFICERS

Deep Waterways Convention Elects the Old Officers.

Dr. Thomas P. Roberts Presents a a Paper on the Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Frank Flower Suggests a Basis for Co-Operation Between the United States and Canada.

Cleveland, Sept. 26—The report of the committee on elections and recommendations was presented at the opening of the morning session of the Deepwater Ways convention for the re-election of the old officers and the election of seventeen members of the executive board. The report was promptly adopted. The members of the new board will determine by lot what shall be terms of the members, six of whom will serve for one year, six for two years and six for three years. The eighteen members will be chosen by the other members of the committee. The first paper of the day was on "domestic ship-building" by Prof. George Tuneil, of the Chicago university.

"The Enlargement of the Erie Canal" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Thomas P. Roberts of Pittsburg. Dr. Roberts thought the size of such a canal as should connect the great lakes with tide water was of primary consideration. "The size I would recommend," he said, "is the size that is plainly within the means of the state of New York or of the United States or a corporation to build. Now, I believe the Erie canal, with 15, 20 or 25 feet depth, will be better than with 10 feet depth, and believe, also, that there is in sight to warrant a much larger construction than is to be voted upon by the people; but I do not believe that the state of New York will make any serious mistake in deepening the old canal, as at present proposed, at least on the western division. In the old days, when our Pennsylvania engineers were at work on canals, they did construct two 60-ton boat canals from the Ohio near Pittsburg to Lake Erie. One branch extended to Cleveland, the other to Erie, and each had more than 130 locks. We propose now to reach Lake Erie, of course, on a better route, with only about 35 locks, so that from Pittsburg to the Hudson there now promises to be a canal with fewer number of locks on it than the one now in use from Buffalo to Troy. Surely these great projects are worth the serious consideration of our people. No matter where the canals may be built which pass from the lakes either to the sea or to the Ohio river, or to the Mississippi, the construction of one will hasten the work on all the others. We need not fear that there are going to be too many of these great canals, for at few points will the demands of commerce meet with that favorable response from nature; without money no engineering talent can produce a modern canal."

Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, of Ottawa, Canada, wrote a paper on "Cost, Character and Utility of Existing Great Lakes, Champlain and St. Lawrence Improvements." "In view of the fact," said Mr. Keefer, "that New York is the most important terminus for a deep water way from the lakes to the ocean because it is the most important on this continent and that Montreal is the nearest point on tide water, and upon the shortest route to Europe, from the great lakes, an international route via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain is in my judgment the only suitable one for the class of vessels which deep waterways on the lakes will develop, the only one which will make lake ports (including Buffalo), sea ports, and the only one which can compete with the railways because it has the maximum of wide, deep water, and the minimum of artificial channels, as also the minimum of locks. The tide water at Montreal is capable of the same to New York. For the connection of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain in Canadian territory, surveys and estimates have been made by the late John B. Jervis and others.

The intervening country is most favorable, and the total cost of reaching Lake Champlain from the point of departure on the St. Lawrence should not exceed that of reaching Montreal. The section on which information is needed for an International route to New York is that between deep water in Lake Champlain and deep water in the Hudson, on the plan of making Lake Champlain the feeder of this canal.

Executive Secretary Frank A. Flower, of Superior, Wis., read a paper entitled: "A basis for co-operation between the United States and Canada in canal construction and maintenance." His conclusion was that a co-operative agreement between the United States and Great Britain is inevitable for the controls of the levels and the outflow of the Great Lakes and the chief difficulty in the way of its consummation is "The Jingo Sentiment" on both sides of the border.

The Belle City Milling company are making extensive improvements to their newly acquired property at the foot of Main street and expect to begin operations in a few days.

VIEWING THE ECLIPSE.

Wigglesworth and His Wife Visit the High Toned Wetherbees.

"Mrs. Wetherbee was in this afternoon," said Mrs. Wigglesworth at supper.

"Well," growled her husband, who had had an uncomfortable day at the office, "what did she want to bertow?"

"She said," rejoined Mrs. Wigglesworth unheeding the sarcasm, "that there was going to be an eclipse of the moon tonight"—

"Yah!" broke in Mr. Wigglesworth. "Don't she s'pose I know that? Think I've got to have every fat woman in town with a mole on her chin running round to tell me things like them? I saw more than a hundred eclipses 'fore old Wetherbee and his wife were born."

"She came to ask us," Mrs. Wigglesworth resumed when her husband's mouth was filled with toast, "if we didn't want to come over to their house and watch it?"

"Watch what—the house?"

"No, the—the eclipse. You know they have a large telescope, and she thought"—

"Oh, yes," cried Mr. Wigglesworth, glaring across the table, "that's it. Ever since them Wetherbees had a little money left 'em they put on airs till they make me sick. Think they're the only ones who're going to have an eclipse, don't they? Wetherbee's special line of eclipse. Don't take any eclipse until you've seen Wetherbee's. Patronize Wetherbee. His eclipses are out of sight. I hate such stuck up people. What I can't seem to understand," he snarled in conclusion, and with sudden change of front, "is how that hired girl of yours always manages to give us such a stone cold cup of tea with the same fire that she burns the toast up with!"

Mrs. Wigglesworth understood by this time that it had been a poor day for business, so she said nothing further, while her husband went out to nail a picket on the fence and in the gathering twilight contrived to strike a nail with every blow of the hammer.

"Ain't ye ready yet?" he shouted as he charged into the house by and by, nursing his thumb.

"Ready for what?" asked his wife in a mild voice as she got him the arnica.

"Ready for what?" snapped Mr. Wigglesworth, taking his thumb out of his mouth so as to give his voice free sway. "Why, for the eclipse of course. Didn't ye say the Wetherbees wanted us to come over there? What ye trying to act out, anyway? Don't ye know what common politeness is when folks give ye an invitation?"

Somewhat dizzy with the powerful veerings of her husband's mental compass, Mrs. Wigglesworth hurried on her wrap.

"So glad to see you!" cooed Mrs. Wetherbee, shaking hands.

"Yes; step right up on the veranda," Mr. Wetherbee said, pulling forward some uncomfortable summer chairs.

"Nice night," said Mr. Wigglesworth, wiping his forehead.

"Yes. I was saying to Ellery on the way over," chirped Mrs. Wigglesworth, "that I thought it one of the nicest nights for an eclipse that I ever saw, especially of the moon. Do you know if it is to be a—a total eclipse, Mr. Wetherbee?"

"The whole box and dice," asserted Mr. Wetherbee.

"How perfectly lovely," exclaimed Mrs. Wigglesworth. "These—er—partial eclipses are so sort of unsatisfying and all that, don't you think, Mrs. Wetherbee?"

"Step up on the roof and have a look at the telescope," suggested their host.

"Cost $250," he explained as they stood about the long brass cylinder and felt of the glass with their moist hands. "It's a dandy, so the man said that I got it of."

"Does it make things seem awfully near to?" Mrs. Wigglesworth asked.

"What's the use to ask such numb questions as that?" muttered her husband, who hadn't found opportunity to put in a word all the evening. "Think they got it to conceal things with?"

It wanting an hour of the advertised time of the eclipse, Mr. Wetherbee suggested that they go below and have a cigar, and while he entertained Mr. Wigglesworth with a long and circumstantial account of an operation in stocks wherein the Wetherbee shrewdness was admirably set forth by the lips of Wetherbee, Mrs. Wigglesworth gave, for the benefit of Mrs. Wetherbee, a full and unabridged description of the difficulty which Willie, when a baby, had experienced in cutting his own teeth himself for the first time. Then, when time had sufficiently flown, they returned to the roof.

"You may look first," said Mr. Wetherbee, training the telescope toward the moon.

"I can't see anything," said Mrs. Wigglesworth anxiously.

"Oh, I forgot to open the slide," apologized the exhibitor. "Now try it."

"But it's just as dark as before," protested Mrs. Wigglesworth.

"You're shutting up both eyes," derided her husband. "Better open one of 'em."

"O-o-h-h-h," gurgled Mrs. Wigglesworth, acting on this hint, "how perfectly lovely! I never saw such a bright moon in my life. Look at it, Ellery!"

They all looked at it by turns and admired the dark places, which Mrs. Wetherbee said she believed were burned out volcanoes and quite deep when you came to measure them.

"But I don't seem to see where the eclipse comes in," observed Mr. Wetherbee after another long look. "She seems to be sailing along in full regalia. And its half an hour after time."

"Perhaps something is out of fix and has delayed it a little while," suggested Mrs. Wigglesworth. "You know how it was with the fireworks at Central park that time, Ellery?"

"Hark!" said Mrs. Wetherbee, raising a warning hand. "I thought I heard somebody calling."

"Hello, up there!" came a voice from the front yard.

"It's the minister's voice," said Mrs. Wigglesworth.

"We're watching the eclipse," responded Mr. Wetherbee, "or at least waiting for it," he hastened to add.

"But the eclipse doesn't come off till tomorrow," said the minister earnestly.

"What's the reason it don't?" retorted Wetherbee in a nettled voice.

"Because," explained the minister, "an eclipse can only occur at the full of the moon, and the moon doesn't full this month until Tuesday, and this is only Monday, you know. You must have made a mistake in the date."

"My wife did that," Wetherbee proudly returned. "She got information out of a Sunday paper," he added, raising his voice above the horrified pleadings of his wife while the minister walked away, shaking his head.

"I hope you'll get enough of your Wetherbees," hissed Mr. Wigglesworth after they had walked toward home for some moments in moody silence. "Ever since that old rip of an uncle died and left them a few dollars you've done nothing but run your feet off prancing around after 'em, and I've had 'em with my meals till I'm worn out. We'd 'a' been perched up on that tarred roof till the sun rose, wish that secondhand brass microscope poked into the heavens, looking like idiots, if it hadn't been for the minister."

Mrs. Wigglesworth's heart swelled with church pride.

"Ain't he the smartest minister you ever saw?" she cried in excess of admiration. "He knew the minute he saw us up there that it was the wrong night. I declare, I never saw such a wonderful man—did you, Ellery?"

"Y-a-a-h-h!" snorted Mr. Wigglesworth as he kicked open the front door.—W. O. Fuller, Jr., in New York Recorder.

Informed.

He—I'm awfully in love with her, but I wouldn't have her know it for the world.
She—So she told me.—Once a Week.

The Biter Bit.

In a Pullman car on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway the other week a young traveler noticed an old, white bearded gentleman trying to get into a light dust coat. The young man rushed to his assistance, and in helping him with the garment noticed a good sized whisky flask protruding from one of the pockets. Being of a waggish nature, he appropriated the bottle, helped the stranger on with his coat, and then pulling out the flask said, "Will you take a drink?"

The old man did not recognize the bottle, and drawing himself up remarked rather severely:

"No, sir! I never drink."

"It won't hurt you," insisted the wag. "It's the best."

"Young man," said the old gentleman, speaking loud enough for all in the carriage to hear, "if you persist in drinking whisky you will be a ruined man at 40. It is the curse of the land. When I was a boy my mother died, and the last thing she did was to call me to her bedside and say, 'John, promise me that you will never touch a drop of liquor.'"

"Oh, well, in that case," said the joker, "I must drink it myself." Whereupon, suiting the action to the words, he pulled the cork out and took a good drink.

A moment later he dropped the bottle with an exclamation which certainly didn't sound like a blessing and yelled out: "Ugh, ugh! My mouth's all raw."

Then it was the old gentleman discovered his loss, and to the amusement of the other passengers said: "Ah, young man, you will be careful in future before you take other people's property. I am Dr. ——, and that bottle contained some quinine and iron for one of my patients."

The young man got out at the next station.—Pearson's Weekly.

He Took Her Back.

A witty and popular London clergyman has had an unpleasant experience. One Sunday recently he was going up the steps of his church when he was asked by an old lady (who of course did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual good grace he complied with her request.

On reaching the top she asked him who was to preach.

"The Rev. Mr. Jeff," replied he (that being his own name).

"O Lor," exclaimed the old lady, "help me down again! I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again. I don't care to go in."

At first he was inclined to refuse, but then he gently helped her down again, remarking as he reached the bottom, "I would not go in either if I was not paid for it."—Exchange.

In Their Midst.

With a gesture the savage monarch commanded silence.

"My people," he said, "I take great pleasure in introducing this noted traveler. I am sure I speak for all when I tell him we shall be glad to have him in our midst. I take this occasion to caution the children not to eat too much since he is reputed to be very rich."

Whereupon it plainly appeared that his majesty was not only witty, but schooled in the finer shades of meaning of the English tongue.—Detroit Tribune.

A Gentle Criticism.

While it may seem presumptuous on the part of a weekly paper to criticise a dramatic company that claims to carry three carloads of scenery, still we must venture to remark that the grand transformation scene in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as given at our opera house last night by the Barns Tormer Dramatic company, would be much more effective if the life size angels which appear in the background would refrain from chewing gum.—Plunkville Bugle.

An American Melnotte.

Mrs. Melnotte—And is this the home you have prepared for me?

Claude—Calm yourself, my dear. Your safety and well being have been my only thought.

"Huh! My safety and well being! How can either be insured by this miserable shanty?"

"Here, my dear, you need have no fear of burglars."—New York Weekly.

A Happy Thought.

Herr X. (to a beggar in the street)—I'll give you 5 cents if you will lend me for half an hour your board with the inscription, "I am deaf and dumb."

Deaf Mute—All right. What do you want it for?

Herr X.—I am going to the barber's over the way to get a shave.—Fliegende Blatter.

As Advertised.

"I'll bet," remarked Mr. Jason to his wife as they sat in the family circle at the play, "I'll bet from the looks of it that the dress that there woman in the box is wearing is one of them elegant dresses one-half off we seed advertised yisterday in the papers."—Boston Home Journal.

STORY OF A RAZOR.

The Barber Took Pride In the Steel Because of Its History.

"A good razor? Well, I should say so!" said a barber to a reporter. "That's a historic blade I'm using on your face. There's a story in that piece of steel which is as interesting as it is remarkable, and I value it more than anything I have. You see, during the war I was at Winchester, Va., apprenticed to a blacksmith. I was only a young bit of a fellow, but had the highest regard for excellence in anything. As a boy I used to play around the door of the old shop, watching the smithy shoe the horses. There was one tool which always had the greatest attraction for us youngsters and filled us with wonder. We had been taught that the best quality of steel would always pick up pieces of iron and steel by magnetism. There was a particular file which the old smith prized very highly, which to us boys seemed to be the very best piece of steel in the world. The manner in which it would pick up the horseshoe nails and bits of steel left no doubt in our minds on this point. During the war my boss had a great deal of shoeing to do for the army, and several times General Phil Sheridan had his horse shod there. The old smith was a great admirer of the general, so he brought out the much prized file to finish up the work.

"Some years later I left the blacksmith shop to become a barber, and shortly after learning my trade I decided to go to Washington. Just before going I stole this file, determining to have the best piece of steel in the world—for my ideas never changed on the subject—to start in my business. I had the file made into a razor, and whether the magnetic quality of the steel had anything to do with it I cannot say, but I do know that I have always been able to shave beards with this razor that would do everything but turn the edge of an ordinary blade.

"I started in a shop in Washington, and some years after who should I find in my chair but General Sheridan. I was somewhat rattled, as the boys say, at having so great a man so near me, especially a man whom I had always honored so much, but by degrees my nervousness left me, and I began to shave him. Suddenly I remembered about the razor I held in my hand. It was the same steel that had shaped his horse's hoofs many years before, down in Winchester. I told him the story of the steel, and it seemed to interest him very much. That's why I prize the razor."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

EARLY FIRE IMPLEMENTS.

Appliances Used In This Country In the Seventeenth Century.

Undoubtedly the first fire company organized in this country was formed in New York in 1658. It was called the Prowlers and was composed of eight men with 250 buckets, hooks and small ladders. Where the buckets were obtained and whether or not they were in addition to those owned by the town the records fail to state. In 1679 Salem purchased two or three dozen cedar buckets, besides hooks and other implements; also the selectmen and two others were authorized to take command at fires and to blow up and pull down buildings when such action was necessary. This practice appears to have been much more common before the use of engines than afterward. Boston, on Sept. 9, 1679, ordered that every quarter of the town should be provided with 20 swobes, two scoopes and six axes. The swobes, or swabs, as they are now called, were long handled mops that could be used to put out roof fires. The general use of swabs has long since disappeared, but when a slight blaze is beyond the reach of a pail of water and more improved apparatus is not at hand a long handled mop is today the most efficient article to be used. In Japan these swabs may be seen on many roof tops.

In 1690 New York ordered that five ladders and also hooks be made. In Philadelphia no mention is made of public precaution against fire until 1606, when a law was passed forbidding the firing of chimneys or allowing the same to become foul. Each house was to have a swab, bucket or pail. Another act was passed in 1700, ordering every household to have two leather buckets. In the following year six or eight hooks for the purpose of tearing down houses were ordered to be made.—John G. Morse in Popular Science Monthly.

Rapid Flight.

Although something is known about the speed of birds and animals, there are few ascertained facts concerning that of insects and fishes. They rarely move in anything like a straight line, and it is hard to arrive at anything more than approximate results. In "Poachers and Poaching" the following example is given:

"I have frequently had the opportunity of dropping into company with our largest species of dragon fly along a particular roadside in autumn.

"On foot one has scarcely any means of judging of its speed, for in a moment it is past you and out of sight, but what is the experience when you are driving say at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour?

"The rapid voyager shoots by you almost out of sight, then turns, swerving widely from right to left, and passes you again in both directions, traversing repeatedly the ground over which you are traveling but once.

"We are apt to exaggerate in these matters, but with every allowance, having compared the flight of the dragon fly with that of a passing hawk, swallow and cuckoo, I have computed that it is capable of flying at a speed of 100 miles an hour."

Arsenic.

Arsenic has been known from very early times as a deadly poison. It is believed to have been the means employed by Nero to remove his enemies, and there is little doubt that it was also known to and employed by Messalina and Agrippina. During the middle ages it was extensively used as a secret poison, being sold by alchemists and poisoners of Italy under the name of "widow's powders" or "succession powders." Its properties were definitely ascertained and made public by Brandt in 1733.

The plant from which assafetida is produced is a native of Persia, Afghanistan and northern India. In all these countries the inhabitants use it as a seasoning for their meat and vegetables, much as red pepper is employed by the natives of Mexico and South American states. The odor is not deemed by them in the least offensive.

Aconite.

Aconite is the active principle of the plant known as Aconitum napellus, which grows in the mountainous districts of Europe, Siberia and central Asia. It is well known from appearing as an ornamental plant in flower gardens. Aconite as a medicine was first used by Storck, in 1762, being employed then, as now, in infinitesimal doses.

THE POTATO A MISSOURIAN.

Claim That It Is Native to the Jackson County Soil.

Jackson county promises to be famous in history as the birthplace of the Irish potato. Some of the local botanists of Independence have discovered this fact and have traced the lineage of the vegetable, which is now known to every table in the world as the "Irish potato," back to its birthplace, Little Santa Fe, in the southern part of this county. The botanists give the name of the plant from which the potato grew as "Dioscorea batata," and feel confident in their assertion that the history of the potato can be traced back to the town of Little Santa Fe. Dr. Ballard, a well known botanist and geologist, had in his possession recently a plant which he claimed to be a specimen of the Dioscorea batata found at Little Santa Fe. By tracing the plant back some 300 years the doctor says that undoubtedly the Dioscorea batata was the progenitor of the so called Irish potato. It appears that the aborigines of this section knew the art of propagation of plants by cultivation from their wild state, and by such knowledge produced the tuber now so generally in use and found on every table.

"It's a matter of history," said the doctor, "that the potato was first used as an edible by the Indians, near what is now known as Little Santa Fe, Jackson county, Mo. From there it became an article of barter. The edible was so palatable that its use spread rapidly and became common among the Indians in Virginia. The potato fell into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh in Virginia, who recognized a good thing when he saw it. Sir Walter took it on one of his trips to Europe, and by reason of the soil and climate of Ireland it at once became a staple article of food; hence the name Irish potato. The little town of Santa Fe has never set up its claim for being the birthplace of Ireland's staple food, for outside of the botanists the matter is not possibly known to the citizens of that locality. That the potato flourishes in this locality, more so than in any other section of the country, is a well known fact, and the Dioscorea batata grows in great abundance there. By experimental tests the plant finally produces a small potato, from which larger ones will grow.—Kansas City Journal.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

Wife—John, why don't you go to sleep? Husband—I'm afraid it might wake up the baby.—Life.

Painter A.—I have just finished a portrait of the professor, and when his wife came to see it yesterday she thought it was really her husband. Painter B.—Indeed! You know my picture of Hercules? Well, last week I thought I would touch up his nose a little, and directly I put my brush on it he sneezed!—Humoristiche Blatter.

Doctor—Countess, I should be glad if you would let me hear you cough. Countess—I don't feel disposed to do so just now. (To her maid) Eliza, please cough as I did this morning.—Motto per Ridere.

A soldier leaving barracks is stopped by the corporal of the guard. "You cannot go out without leave." "I have the verbal permission of the captain." "Show me that verbal permission."—London Globe.

Minnie—I saw Mr. Timmins at the play last night, but I don't think he enjoyed it much. Mamie—Yes; he told me that he sat behind your hat and could see very little in it.—Indianapolis Journal.

First Office Boy—Do you like your job? Second Office Boy—Naw! The typewriter is $5, the bookkeeper's sore 'cause he can't be a dude on $8 a week, the installment company took the head clerk's bicycle away from him last week 'cause he hadn't paid up on it, and the boss won't let me whistle anywhere.—Somerville Journal.

"But if you are in earnest in your anti-cruelty to animal principles, how can you bring yourself to encourage their butchery by eating meat?" "I even things up by not paying my butcher bills."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—There is one poem of Tennyson's that I like. It is "Break, Break, O Sea!" She—Why do you like that? He—Well, the sea broke me last summer, and I like to see it get paid back.—Syracuse Post.

She—No man is good enough for me. He—I know that, but am I bad enough?—Life.

Miss Gushington—Do you not find Dr. Smalltalk entertaining? He is such a mimic. Mr. Sneezington (who detests the doctor)—I have often noticed that the doctor takes people off cleverly.—Town and Country Journal.

Landlady (country lodgings)—Well, mum, the sittin room is small, but we've a fine large kitchen, and if you like to sit there wi' me and my old man, Lor, bless ye, we won't mind.—Moonshine.

Her Mamma—What is a dead letter, please? Mamma—One that has been given to your father to post.—Household Words.

Conductor—Did I get your fare? Passenger—I guess so. I didn't see you ring it up for the company.—Roxbury Gazette.

Professor Colorz—In this prism blue predominates. Mr. Callow, what is the relative value of the blue and the red? Callow (just waking up)—Why, the blue is 25 cents and the red is 10.—Syracuse Post.

Addison ate as little as he talked. He said that good fellowship was to be found not in eating, but in drinking.

Leigh Hunt was so dyspeptic at times that he said he wished providence had fitted him out with a cast iron stomach.

Thomas Fuller did gallant trencher duty at the tables of his wealthy parishioners. He once said he could eat anything that anybody else could.

The Duke of Wellington was a good feeder. When in Spain he often grumbled at the "beastly victuals" furnished for the use of himself and staff.

Cicero ate very little, and of the plainest food. He had a theory that any disease could be overcome by fasting, and often abstained from food for days at a time, drinking only water.

Hobbes was luxurious in his eating tastes. When told on one occasion that a philosopher should be abstemious, he said he was not philosopher enough to deny his stomach anything it wanted.

The Emperor Charles V was a most abominable glutton, and was fond of anything he could chew and swallow. He finally died of a surfeit caused by overeating. It is believed by physicians that his appetite was morbid and diseased.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Light That Blinds.

While human things are learned by the lessons of a slow experience, a momentary flash of blessing may give us what is most divine, and, like lightning which strikes us blind, leave a glory on the soul when our sight is gone.—Dr. Martineau.

A Difference of Opinion.

"I was in a little village in the southern part of Humboldt county a few days ago," related a traveling man, "and was sitting on a dry goods box in front of the only store in the place trying to sell the proprietor a bill of goods, when we observed a bare headed man tearing down the trail a quarter of a mile up the mountain.

"'Wonder what's arter 'im, mused the storekeeper as he stopped the progress of his jackknife in the middle of a shingle.

"Bang went a rifle, and a little clod of dust flew up behind the man who was running. He jumped about ten feet sideways, let out a yell and then came floundering down the trail. Bang went another shot, and a bunch of leaves dropped from a bush over his head. Then we saw a grizzled old mountaineer a couple of hundred yards farther up the mountain in hot pursuit. Every time he caught sight of the fleeing man he stopped and took a shot at him. A couple of minutes later a San Francisco attorney staggered into the store and begged for protection.

"'What's the matter?' asked the storekeeper.

"'He's trying—to murder—me,' gasped the attorney as he crawled under a counter.

"The storekeeper locked the doors just as the pursuer came up.

"'What's the trouble, Ike?' he inquired through the chink of the door.

"'Where's that thar varmint? Let me at 'im. Let me burn a trail through his vitals,' yelled the old hunter.

"'What's he been a-doin?'

"'Why, he came along by our camp this morning, an, being hospit-able, we give 'im an invite to jine us at breakfas', an what did the blamed ungrateful snake do but up an declare that a frog eatin Frenchman as runs restaurants in Frisco made better bread than I could cook in a fryin pan. Let me at 'im, an I'll put a biscuit in his stomach what'll cook him.'

"Old Ike was pacified with a bottle of whisky, and he started reluctantly up the trail, stopping occasionally to look back to see if he couldn't get another shot at the varmint."—San Francisco Post.

Regatta Notes.

She—What's the matter?
He—They've broken their rudder, I believe.
She—Oh, well, what of that? It's mostly under water, and it isn't likely many people will notice it.—Pick Me Up.

Told at the G. A. R. Meet.

One of the naval veterans told a good anecdote last night, which happened on one of Farragut's gunboats on the Mississippi. The vessel was just going into action, and one of the powder monkeys was noticed by an officer kneeling by one of the guns saying his prayers. The officer sneeringly asked him what he was doing and if he was afraid.

"No; I was praying," said he.

"Well, what were you praying for?"

"Praying," said the little lad, "that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is—principally among the officers."

It was said that a militia company was organized just before the war at Bangtown, O. It was called the Bangtown riflemen, and the bylaws consisted of two sections—namely:

"Article First.—This company shall be known as the Bangtown Rifles.

"Article Second.—In case of war this company shall be immediately disbanded."

In one of the skirmishes of Sherman in his march to the sea a fine looking negro man was brought into camp.

"Where are you from?" asked the officer on duty.

"Boonville, sah," replied the dusky son of Ham.

"What's the news down there?"

"Nothin, boss, 'cept dar's a man down dar lost a mighty good nigger dis morn-in, and I reckon he done lose more afore night."—Louisville Post.

STATUS OF THE PENNANT FIGHT.

Baltimore Continues to Look Like a Base Ball Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The base ball situation foreshadows the victory of the Baltimore League club in the contest for the pennant. The Orioles seem able to win when and how they please. Cleveland has a good grip on second place, with Philadelphia third. Pure luck is all that keeps the Chicago "Colts" from being down alongside of St. Louis and Louisville. Following is the table:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	103	67	34	.650
Cleveland	111	71	40	.639
Philadelphia	105	60	45	.571
Boston	101	58	46	.565
Brooklyn	106	59	47	.556
Pittsburg	109	59	50	.541
Chicago	107	57	50	.532
New York	105	55	50	.5[illegible]3
Cincinnati	104	54	50	.510
Washington	98	32	66	.326
St. Louis	106	33	73	.311
Louisville	105	26	79	.247

Latest scores are as follows: At Washington—Louisville 8, Washington 4; second game—Louisville 7, Washington 9; at Boston—Cincinnati 6, Boston 12; at Brooklyn—Cleveland 15, Brooklyn 7; at Philadelphia—Pittsburg 9, Philadelphia 10; at New York and Baltimore—rain.

Mme. de Chevreuse, a representative of one of the noblest families in France, declined the honor which Napoleon wished to confer on her, that of being maid of honor to his sister-in-law, the queen of Spain. She afterward became Josephine's dame du palais, but always affected to look down on the imperial court. One day she went to a reception at the Tuileries, blazing with diamonds. "What splendid jewels," remarked Napoleon. "Are they all real?" "Mon Dieu, sire, I really don't know, but at any rate they are quite good enough to wear here!"

ARE BIG POTATOES BEST?

Compared With Smaller Tubers For Table and For Exhibition.

Should judges at fairs award premiums to the largest potatoes or to those of medium size? Are the largest specimens of as good quality as the smaller ones? These questions were recently discussed through the columns of The Rural New Yorker. One writer, who believes that big specimens attract attention, says:

"Having exhibited vegetables and farm products for upward of ten years, I have learned that anything very large is the most pleasing to the crowd, who do not stop to test the quality or even to look at such specimens as may be seen on the general market."

A New York correspondent writes: "A potato that will weigh one-quarter of a pound is about 2 inches in diameter and is of the smallest size allowable in sorting for market. When potatoes of this size are used for cooking, there is far more waste than with larger ones, and the quality is no better than that of two pound potatoes of the same variety. The model potato is kidney shaped, has few eyes and those nearly even with the surrounding surface, and it weighs three-quarters of a pound. Such a potato is saleable, but for use in a farmer's family there is not the least objection to those that weigh two pounds if of a variety not liable to be hollow."

A third correspondent says: "How shall potatoes be judged at the fairs? This is a hard question to answer, not knowing who will be the judge. If he be a man who knows what a potato is for, he will give first place to medium size always. A good, fair sized potato will sell best in market, and any cook will say that she doesn't want these big potatoes. When I judge at fairs, I give the preference to those of fair size and most perfect shape. I was taken to task by an exhibiter because he didn't get first money when he had the largest. We both took our station near the potatoes, and some ladies came along. We asked them whether they were housekeepers. They said they were. We handed them one of each lot, with this question, 'For family use, which of these potatoes would you buy for your own use, if the whole bushel were of the same size?' All six said, 'The small one.'"

NOT OPPOSED TO IT.

He Gathered So From Her Remarks, but He Wronged Her.

A middle aged woman with a solemn cast of countenance and wearing a black dress approached Colonel Dan Scott one day this week and said:

"Sir, I understand there is going to be some hoss racing here next week?"

"We expect to have some races, madam."

"So I heard. A lot of gawkies are going to get on the track with two wheeled sulkies and fence rail horses, and lean over, and saw on the lines, and crack the poor beasts with a short whip, and holler, and crowd, and try to get ahead of each other."

"Why, why, madam"—

"Then a big crowd of baldheaded old hypocrites and cornstalk dudes will stand round and bet on the hosses."

"Why, madam, I suppose there will be some betting."

"Then there will be a lot of old blokes up on the judges' stand too drunk to tell which hoss does come in ahead."

"No, oh, no"—

"Don't you 'no' me. I tell you they will all be drunk! Then a man with a mouth like a new cellar will stand up and sell pools on the races and lie and cheat and break the law."

"I'm sorry, madam, but"—

"I know it's all so. And the race will be sold by the owners or some miserable driver will be paid to throw it, and if an honest man does bet on it he'll get beat out of his money."

"Madam, I'm sorry that you appear to be so much opposed to horse racing."

"Me opposed to hoss racing?"

"I gather so from your remarks."

"No, sir, not much. I just understand it, that's all. What I called for was to see if you couldn't give me a pointer on which is going to beat. I've sold a heating stove and a winter cloak, and I've got my eye on a long legged gray mare, but I don't want to go and put the money on her unless she's going to get there on the home stretch. I'm willing to whack up what I got for the cloak to anybody that'll put me on to a dead sure thing to put the stove money on!"—Texas Siftings.

Winks—What's the matter? You look mad as a hornet.

Jinks—I ought to be mad. I've been grossly insulted, and by my own preacher too.

"Your preacher?"

"Yes, my preacher. He stopped me in the street and said he'd noticed that on two or three occasions lately I'd left the church just as the contribution box started around."

"Did you leave?"

"Yes, but you don't suppose it was to avoid adding a paltry dime to the church funds, do you? The idea! It makes me boil to think that preacher—my own preacher, too—should suggest such a thing. It's outrageous."

"But why did you leave?"

"It was raining. I'd forgotten my umbrella, and I know there were only a few in the vestibule."—New York Weekly.

Pictorial Whist.

A SHORT SUIT. —Life.

TACTFULNESS OF JOURNALISM.

How the Society Reporter Got Ahead of the Other Fellow.

She was what is called "quite a bright woman." In the New York vernacular this term applies to any woman of sense below the age of 30, after which they are called "brainy" and don't seem to like it.

Her appearance was such that even society reporters merely described her as possessing "an attractive personality." This is a significant fact. The society reporter is never rude. If you are a millionaire's daughter and of average looks, he will describe you as "beautiful and possessed of indescribable chic."

If you have a few thousands and dress well—even though you have no eyelashes and a slab sided figure—the society reporter will still be kind and allude to you as "a young woman of considerable personal attractions."

It is only when he describes you as "interesting rather than strictly beautiful" that you may realize that probably your nose is all out of drawing, your eyes watery, and that what there is of your hair is the wrong color. In short, this last expression is the worst that the society reporter can do to you—if you are in society.

And if you are not in society—well, then, he wouldn't know even who you are, don't you know.

The society reporter had not yet applied this final damning descriptive term to her of whom I write, because she had not yet become "brainy," and—more important still—she was not poor.

She smiled upon a young man, and, although her smile was about two inches too long and too toothy to be pretty, he decided to woo her. He had been told that she was "bright." So he decided to woo her as a bright woman should be wooed in his opinion.

"I will not insult your preternatural intelligence," he began, "by telling you that you are beautiful. You are too clever to swallow that sort of humbug. Besides beauty is not what I am after. It is transient and unsatisfying. But you have a mind. One cannot expect to find mind and beauty combined"—

But at this point the young lady said, "Take me back to my chaperon." And the local temperature went down to freezing point.

Now this happened at a function.

A "function" is a meeting of people held in large houses for the promotion of employment among dressmakers, florists and society reporters. At this particular function the society reporter, having been at several other functions and having sipped claret punch and champagne frappe at each, had accumulated what in lower circles is known as "a pretty considerable jag." Therefore in reporting this function he got his terms mixed.

The next morning on reading the morning paper Mrs. Golde-Dollar, the millionaire's wife, found herself described as "interesting rather than strictly beautiful," while she of whom I write read for the first time that she was "beautiful and possessed of indescribable chic."

The society reporter was denied entrance at Mrs. Golde-Dollar's next function. And when the young man—who thought that bright women should be wooed differently from other women—saw the marriage of the bright woman and the society reporter in the paper he wondered how on earth the other fellow had got ahead of him.—Jessie M. Wood in Life.

He Kept It Down.

Major McLaughlin put a new man at work at his mine the other day drying out dynamite.

"Now," said he, by way of explanation, "you've got to keep your eye on that thermometer in the heater. If it gets above 85, you're liable to hear a noise around here. When it reaches 82 degrees, you've got just three minutes in which to work, for it takes three minutes for it to rise to 85."

An hour later the major returned to see how the man at the heater was doing.

"Well, how is it getting along?" he inquired.

"Oh, first rate."

"Do you watch that thermometer?"

"You bet your life I do, and I'm keeping her down."

He reached into the heater, pulled out the thermometer.

"Whew! She's up to 84," he remarked. "There, that'll fix it!"

He jammed the thermometer into a bucket of cold water and hung it back on the heater. Then he wondered what McLaughlin was running for.—San Francisco Post.

Thus Endeth the Lesson.

Her Mother—Bessie, dear, I am sorry to see my little girl show such a lack of respect for her seniors. When a neighbor comes to call on us, you should sit quietly and not speak unless you are spoken to. You do not mean to be disrespectful, I am sure, but you should think of the impression you are making on our neighbors, and you will try hereafter, I hope, to—

Bessie—You'd better look out, mamma. You'll talk yourself to death.—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Bobbie—Say, if you are going to propose to sister, I wish you would let me know the night.

Fiddlebuck—What do you want to know for?

Bobbie—Well, she's had four this year already, and I haven't missed one yet.—Life.

His Grave Doubts.

Dudely—Do you think Miss Elderkin is serious in her intentions regarding me?

Chumleigh—You bet I do.

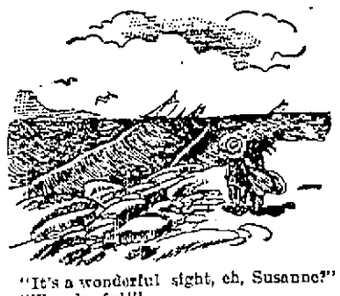
Dudely—Well, say, now, honestly, do you think she means matrimony or adoption?—Chicago Record.

Calling a Halt.

Daughter—Now, papa, just this once!

Mr. Cattleranch—Very well, then. But, remember, this is the last time I'll ever put up for a trousseau! After this you'll have to save your alimony.—New York World.

Awe Inspiring.



"It's a wonderful sight, eh, Susanne?"
"Won der-ful!"
"I dunno how it is with you wimmin folks, but it makes us men feel awful insiggernifikint."—Life.

APPOSITE TEXTS.

SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS TO FIT SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

They Do Not Always Harmonize, However. Business Men as Well as Clergymen Make Use of the Bible to Point a Moral. Several Pointed Illustrations.

Some clergymen have a peculiar knack of selecting apposite texts for almost every possible occasion, but the most amusing instances of appropriateness are just those undesigned coincidences which sometimes occur when the preacher's intentions are far enough away from any desire to raise a smile.

It is reported of the late Mr. Peter Esslemont, once an M. P. and subsequently chairman of the Scotch fishery board, that when he was appointed provost of Aberdeen he was expected to attend church with the other magistrates, in accordance with the usual custom. Something, however, occurred to detain him, and the congregation was much astonished, and, as may be supposed, not a little amused when the minister gave out as his text, "Now there was no small stir what was become of Peter."

A good story is told of the Rev. J. Bateman, rector of South church, who died not long ago at the advanced age of 91. He was a strong low church partisan, and, much to his displeasure, had a son who favored ritualistic practices. The son had often asked his father to occupy his pulpit, but the father refused for a long time. Ultimately he consented, and when he ascended the pulpit he gave out as his text, "Lord have mercy on my son, for he is a lunatic," and on this rather strong passage based a vigorous attack on his son's tendencies. The feelings of the son may be better imagined than described.

There is a certain vicar of whom it is told that, preaching at a recent cyclist church parade, he took for his text, "The spirit of the living creature is in the wheel." When in an East Yorkshire church a new stove was put in; next Sunday the text given, very appropriately no doubt, was: "Aha! I am warm; I have seen the fire." In the same church when the squire had given warm scarlet cloaks to a dozen poor old women, the clergyman selected as his text, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," which was rather hard on the recipients of the charity.

The story told of the Rev. Dr. Howard, rector of St. George's, Southwark, and chaplain to Princess Augusta, has been frequently quoted, but will bear repetition in this connection. This gentleman was fond of good living and was continually in debt with many of the tradesmen in his parish. Specially for the benefit of his creditors, he one day preached from the text, "Have patience and I will pay you all," expatiating at great length on the virtues of patience, and finally wound up with the words, "I now come to the second part of my discourse, which is 'and I will pay you all,' but that I shall defer to a future occasion."

When the minister was struggling to put on a fourfold extra starched collar and the perspiration was starting from every pore, "Bless the collar," he muttered, "oh, yes, bless it! bless the blessed collar," to him entered his wife, who at this particularly opportune moment propounded the simple enough query, "My dear, what is your text for this morning's sermon?" To which the sorely tried parson replied, in short gasps: "T-Twenty-first v-verse, f-fifty-fifth Psalm. 'The w-words of his m-mouth were s-smoother than b-butter, but w-war w-was in his heart.'"

But not only as the pegs whereon sermons are hung are apposite texts used; they are also brought forward in other connections, of which many instances might be given. When Dr. Pierson was requested to take charge of the Metropolitan Tabernacle some time ago, he communicated his acceptance in a manner both unique and economical. His cablegram ran as follows: "Philemon 22. Pierson," and the text in question reads, "But withal prepare me also a lodging, for I trust that through your prayers I shall be given unto you." The code being thus manifestly a very efficient one.

Texts may be and frequently are wrested very far from their proper use. As an example, take the case of the church going merchant who found that one of his collectors had fraudulently retained some of the money. To the merchant's indignant inquiry as to the meaning of his disgraceful action the bold offender replied that it was the result of his following the injunction of the Bible. Astonished beyond measure, the merchant asked, "What injunction is that?" receiving the reply, "That which reads, 'Hold fast that which is good.' Money is a good thing to hold on to, isn't it?"

Far better was the Glasgow policeman's remark when asked for his views on the subject of police pensions. He said that Burns, when an exciseman, had put them exactly in his famous toast, "Here's to the last verse of the last chapter of the last book of Kings." Nothing more would he say, and his querist on reaching home turned up his Bible and found the passage ran as follows: "And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life."

Early in the century there was a sect of religionists known as the "Ranters." One of the sect, a Newcastle baker, had a tall, strong young man as one of his apprentices. One day the master, displeased with something he had done, laid hold of him and gave him an angry blow with his clinched fist, accompanying the chastisement with the text, "If a man smite thee on the one cheek, turn unto him the other also." But the apprentice, equally versed in Scripture, replying, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured unto you again," knocked his master down.

A tradesman once defended his habit of charging higher prices to the well to do by quoting the apostolic words, "Charge them that are rich," while an American firm got into trouble by sending out bills to debtors of long standing in black bordered envelopes, bearing in small type in one corner these three texts: "Let as walk honestly," "Owe no man anything," "Many days and years shall ye be troubled," this novel procedure being manifestly an infringement of the law forbidding requests for payment of debts to be sent in envelopes bearing outward evidence of the contents.—Household Words.

Hasheesh.

Hasheesh, or the Indian hemp, is a resinous substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. Some authorities state that it is gathered by men who dress themselves in leather clothing and run to and fro in the hemp fields, afterward scraping off the resin from their garments, while other authorities say that it is gathered by rubbing the tops in the hands and afterward scraping the hands. Its properties are well known.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

BUILDING FENCES.

When and How to Do It—The Up to Date Wire Fence.

After harvest is the best time to put up fence. In the spring the ground is so wet and spongy that one cannot make a first class job with the posts. In the fall one can put in the posts to stay. To haul the material in place in the spring makes clods and ruts, and a rut in the spring is very apt to be a gully by midsummer in the fields. Not so when the ground is dry and solid, as it is in the fall. Of course the holes are not dug with the spade. A good post hole digger can be bought for $2, perhaps a little less if you pay spot down. Or if you use steel posts there are no holes to dig.

Only very cheap land and very cheap timber will justify the Virginia rail fence nowadays. The space it occupies is a very serious objection to the osage orange hedge. What snowdrifts the hedges are sure to make! Rail fences and board fences are responsible for many a snowdrift also. But the snow does not drift badly against wire fences. The disposition of a fence to blow down also is not unimportant, especially on the prairies. A hard windstorm will blow down the rail fence and may blow down the board fence, but it does not blow down the wire fence. Wire fence, too, does not make a shelter for insects, and it favors weeds less than any other fence.

In the end a wire fence will be the cheapest in nine cases out of ten. One can put up, complete, a woven or locked wire fence for about 50 cents a rod. That's a cheap fence when you consider how strong and durable it is. Count nine wires, galvanized, No. 9 or No. 10 wire. That makes a close, strong fence of the legal height in most states—4 feet 6 inches. The barbed wire fence is antiquated. It was a good thing in its day. Some wire fence has been made with the posts 33 feet apart. That's too far. Posts 16 feet apart are about right.

No wire fence, no matter what its merits, will be satisfactory unless the end posts are well braced. That is the most important part of all—to brace the end posts. Those posts should go four feet in the ground. Galvanized wire is the cheapest. It costs only a trifle more and lasts much longer. It is not economy to use wire too light—No. 10 is light enough. No. 9 is better. One must have breaks in mind when he selects the wire and wear when he selects the posts. The wire will probably not wear the posts. Moral—use only large seasoned posts.

The foregoing is gleaned from a letter written to The Country Gentleman by John M. Stahl, one of the progressive farmers of Illinois.

Traction Engines For Plowing.

Some years ago there appeared accounts of the use of traction engines for hauling freight on the road and for plowing. The reports then were that on a few hard and level roads in dry weather these engines did fair work. We often see these engines running about at fairs, and we have wondered whether, beyond the work of hauling thrashing machines from place to place, they are of real service on the ordinary country road. The leading American manufacturers do not appear to be able to give a case where traction engines are practically useful for road work. The following candid letter from the A. B. Farquhar company to The Rural New Yorker seems to state the case fairly:

"We do not recommend traction engines for either plowing or road purposes, and have never known a single engine to be used for either purpose any length of time with satisfactory results. Purchasers like them for the first year or two, and then they begin to find that they cost more than they come to. So far as our knowledge goes, there are no traction engines today in the United States used successfully for road work or for plowing. We consider our traction engine as good as or better than any other, but we write any one who wants a traction for either road purposes or plowing that traction engines are not adapted to this sort of work."

The great interest now being taken in "horseless" carriages in Europe will most likely start some sort of a boom for steam freighting in this country. Of course there are many places where steam wagons for hauling freight would prove of immense benefit to farmers. It must be understood, however, says the journal quoted, that the country roads must be greatly improved before steam engines can do fair work on them. From every point of view the farmers are interested in better roads.

Irrigation Problems.

The problems involved in irrigation of the present and for the future are vital, not only to our western states, but to the rest of the country. The American Agriculturist has shown how direct is the interest of the south in this matter, for a comprehensive system of storage reservoirs in the west might hold back the floods which now periodically devastate the valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red and other rivers, whose waters ultimately seek the gulf. The relation of contiguous states to interstate irrigation enterprises is another problem that is yearly becoming more complicated.

Lettuce Under Glass.

As briefly stated by Professor L. H. Bailey, the requisites for growing celery under glass are a low temperature, solid beds or at least no bottom heat, a soil free of silt and clay, but liberally supplied with sand, and careful attention to watering. Rot and leaf burn are prevented by a proper soil and temperature and care in watering and ventilation.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MODELING IN DOUGH.

How the Girls Can Make a Mouse That Will Scamper Over the Floor.

Girls who have brothers do not need to be told that boys' books contain much that is equally interesting to girls. But for the benefit of those who imagine that books which teach boys "how to do things" are solely for boys, be it told that girls could make use of the directions to much greater advantage. For instance, in a book called "Boys' Useful Pastimes" is a suggestion which, if boys were to fol-

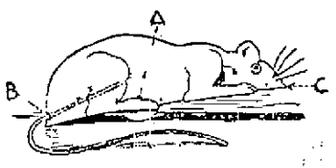


FIG. I.

low, would get them into a lot of trouble, for they are told to make a stiff dough of flour and water and to mix soot with it. What cook would tolerate such a mess on her kitchen table? But a girl who is used to handling flour and water and keeping it in a bread bowl could contrive to mix the soot with it in a pan and make but little trouble for any one.

Mold the dough into the shape of a mouse (see Fig. 1). At the point A on each side make a deep puncture with a large skewer. Take some fine wire and cut it into short lengths for whiskers, which should be fixed at the sides of the nose. They should be twisted at the ends where they are fastened, so that they will hold. The eyes are best made by using small hatpins with black glass heads. Put the mouse into a very hot oven and bake it just enough to crust. Take it out and remove all the inside from B to C. You can make it highly realistic by coating the back lightly with gelatin or gum arabic dissolved in water and "fluffing" him by snipping gray worsted finely and letting it fall all over him.

Get an empty spool of the right size (see Fig. 2), a yard of fine twine and a rubber band. Pass the band through the hole in the center of the spool and fasten it with a piece of wood or cork so that an equal length is at either end. Wind the twine around the spool, leaving six inches un-

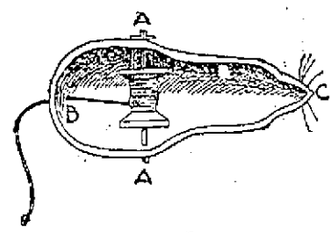


FIG. II.

wound to make the tail. Pass the ends of the rubber bands through the holes at A and A and fasten them securely there with pegs, as represented in Fig. 2, or if your rubber band be too long you can twist it over and fasten it on the inside with a gimp tack. You now draw the end of the twine out to form the tail, and the mouse is done. Placed on the floor and its tail pulled, then suddenly let go, it will scamper with such lifelike motion that you may possibly be afraid of your own handiwork.

An Unruffled Temper.

One day a boy who was taking his first lesson in the art of sliding down hill found his feet in too close contact with a lady's silk dress. Mortified and confused, he sprang from his sled, and cap in hand commenced an apology:

"I beg you pardon, ma'am. I am very sorry."

"Never mind that," exclaimed the lady. "There is no great harm done, and you feel worse about it than I do."

"But your dress is ruined. I thought you would be angry with me for being so careless."

"Oh, no," she replied. "Better to have a soiled dress than a ruffled temper."

"Oh, isn't she a beauty!" exclaimed the lad as the lady passed on.

"Who, that lady?" returned his comrade. "If you call her a beauty, you shan't choose for me. Why, she is old, and her face is wrinkled."

"I don't care if her face is wrinkled," replied the other. "Her soul is handsome anyhow."

A shout of laughter followed, from which he was glad to escape. Relating the incident to his mother, he said: "Oh, mother, that lady did me good. I shall never forget it, and when I am tempted to get mad I will think of what she said, 'Better to have a soiled dress than a ruffled temper.'"—Ladies' Every Saturday.

A Brown Paper Magnet.

A very simple and interesting electrical experiment may be made with a sheet of brown paper, illustrating in a remarkable manner how the most astonishing effects may be produced by the simplest means. Take a sheet of coarse brown paper and after holding it before the fire until it is perfectly dry fold it up into a long strip about two inches wide. The magnet is now complete. To exhibit its attractive power cut some strips of writing paper about three inches long and about as wide as one of these lines, then place them upon the table, three or four together. Now take the magnet and draw it briskly under the arm two or three times. Its electro magnetism is instantly developed and becomes apparent when held over the small strips of writing paper, for they fly up from the table toward the paper magnet veritably "by the wings of lightning."

Advice For Boys.

A strong and sensible writer administers a wholesome dose for boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing softening and weakening of their bones and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco never is known to make a man of much energy of character and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison.—Philadelphia Call.

A Puzzling Question.

Grandma says (though I don't see why)
That I am the apple of her eye;
Brother calls me a dunce; Aunt Fan
Says she thinks I'm a little man;
Father says I'm a rog'lar boy,
And mother calls me her pride 'n joy.

Now this is what I would like to know—
How in the world can a fellow grow
Who's a pride 'n joy, an apple, a dunce,
A rog'lar boy 'n a man at once?
—Anna M. Pratt in Youth's Companion.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

HUSKING AND CRIBBING CORN.

Husk Soon as Ready For the Crib—Utilizing Soft Corn—Seed Corn.

The idea prevails that husking corn is a job that can be put off and done at any time, but much loss is sustained from mice, withering winds and rain. Then, too, leaving corn in the fields unhusked until freezing weather is the occasion of serious loss in way of soft corn, the value of which is greatly impaired when it is once frozen hard. For these and similar reasons husking should begin as soon after cutting as the corn is in condition for it. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, who advocates husking as soon as practicable, says:

The sorting should be done at once. I know of no better time for this work than just as the ears are husked. Have a basket near your elbow. If you throw with your right hand, husk on the side of the pile that brings this hand nearest to the basket. Husk clean. Nubbins had better be taken out unless the fodder is fed out at once. If left in, mice and rats will harbor in the shocks, and cattle will not relish such fodder. Throw all sound (crib corn) in the basket. By husking clean, I mean taking off all silk and husks. It will take no longer to do it well than to half do it. The small and soft corn can be thrown on the ground. We usually carry some sacks and pick up every half day, or it can be left in the field until enough is husked to make a load, then pick up. This can be done in the afternoon when fodder is too dry to handle.

To get this soft and small corn early is one of the advantages of early husking. As a large amount of this cannot very well be kept together, it can be fed out to good advantage as husking proceeds. If one has hogs enough to keep up with husking, they make the best crib for this corn. If one has a large amount of corn and not many hogs, so the small and soft corn pile gets ahead of the consuming capacity, don't stop husking. Winter is coming. A cheap crib can be put up. In feeding this small corn it should be sorted, the softest and those ears that are part moldy, fed to cattle and brood sows. Soft corn is one of the best foods for producing milk I have found yet. Soft corn is also one of the best things to start spring calves eating grain.

As each ear comes directly under our observation in husking its proper place can at once be decided upon without any extra time or labor, and here is a good opportunity for selecting seed corn. Select when husking ears of medium size, of uniform thickness, straight rows, well filled at the ends, and those that grow quite near the stalk, and kernels that are right together, and you have the best yield the field affords.

On ears intended for seed leave some husks. The ears can be put in a dry place, tied by the husks in twos and hung up away from rats and mice and will not need looking after until planting time.

The crib should be so constructed as to admit a wagon to drive alongside, with an opening at the top to scoop in. Mine is made of common fencing and is 32 feet long, 5 feet wide at bottom, 6½ at top, 7 feet high, with roof sloping one way. This makes it convenient for unloading. The boards run lengthwise. In this way shoveling need not be done so high, as the boards can easily be taken off and replaced as the crib is filled. It holds about 1,000 bushels. Experience has taught me that a tight floor is not the proper thing for a cornerib. Cracks, if not more than an inch wide, should be left as near as ten inches apart at least. Experience has taught me as well that such a pile of corn wants circulation of air through the center for safety. For this take two boards 7 and 8 inches wide; nail in V shape with cleats every six feet to keep from spreading. Put this in lengthwise in the center, with holes cut in ends of crib. If corn is taken out at the end, the ventilator can be made in short pieces so it can be removed as corn is taken out.

Irrigation For General Farming.

A correspondent who has observed methods in California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and other states writes to American Agriculturist that his conclusions as to methods and results are as follows:

The best method is the old and well known one of gravitation, taking the water from streams and conveying in ditches to the land where it is to be used. Subirrigation, where it is practicable, gives good results. Where water is raised by pumping with a lift of 10 to 40 feet a water wheel or turbine wheel connected with a centrifugal pump is cheapest and most satisfactory. Windmills for lifting water for the ordinary farmer's garden or small truck farming are desirable, provided wooden tanks are used or the soil is such that a water tight reservoir can be built. Centrifugal pumps, water elevators or other pumps when driven by steam or gasoline engines, horsepower or other expensive methods are impracticable. He does not regard any method practicable for general farming except where water flows direct from streams in ditches at low cost.

New Celery Culture.

The new celery culture, like the new onion culture, is the result of intensive gardening. It means larger and better yields to the same area. The new culture for celery consists of a system of close planting by which a part at least of the stalks can blanch in the shade of their own foliage. Rich soil and proper mechanical conditions of the surrounding earth are presupposed. Plants are set about five inches apart and the rows ten inches apart. Very rich soil is required and plenty of water for best results.

FILED FOR CONGRESS.

HISTORIC AND UNIQUE OLD NEWSPAPERS STORED IN THE CAPITOL.

The Collection Makes One of the Most Interesting Exhibits Among Uncle Sam's Many Treasures—All Our War Maps Are Also Preserved There.

One of the most interesting departments in the Washington capitol is the newspaper file room. The habit of keeping files was contracted by the senate in its early days, when journals first began to print reports of legislative proceedings. The government became a subscriber for The National Intelligencer, a daily paper printed in the city of Washington. This historic sheet was started in the year 1800 and continued for many years to be the only paper in the country that gave quick reports of congressional doings. This was in the days before the telegraph, and the newspapers published away from here were dependent for their legislative news upon this paper. In 1845 The Union was established and continued for 11 years.

Files of these two old papers, with some others of the north and south, were carefully kept in the senate, and were the source of constant information for both senators and representatives, who depended upon them in many cases far more confidently than upon The Globe. About eight years ago these files, which had been moved from place to place and were in danger of being destroyed, were transferred by resolution of congress to the care of the librarian of congress, who had them placed with the files that he had been keeping and stored away under the crypt. Over 1,100 volumes were transferred.

Mr. Van Ness, the guardian, has a den under the rotunda floor. He was found at work by the reporter. A great clothes-basket stands on top, filled to overflowing with the latest issues of the press.

"That is my morning mail," remarks Mr. Van Ness as he lays his hand affectionately upon the mass of reading matter. "It is a rather poor morning too. Sometimes there are two baskets. I take these papers as soon as I can each day and sort them out. You may see these shelves and big pigeon-holes behind you. Well, each one is for a certain paper. Some of the boxes, you notice, are filled. The files in those are nearly ready to be sent to the government bindery to be put between covers. Some of the papers bind up at two months and others at four.

"Then every two months," he went on, fumbling through a drawer in the table, "they send me their current files from the senate, which I have to collate very carefully. I take them from their temporary binders and go through them particularly to see what numbers are missing. Then I write to the publication offices of the papers and try to supply the deficiencies. When the volumes are as complete as I can make them, they go to the binder.

"You can see from this list the number of papers we get here," as he handed out a carefully kept book that contained the names of upward of a hundred of the best journals published in the country. It showed the date of subscription and the date of sending the volumes to the binder, as well as that of its return. "The senate takes 81 papers now in addition to these. It keeps me pretty busy attending to them all. Let us walk through the vaults, and you can see what a quantity of material we have here."

The books were arranged in alphabetical order of states, beginning with the earliest newspapers of Alabama, published in 1819. A few steps took the two around in a circle, which completed the list of states and brought forth the names of the European capitals.

"For we have some very complete files of foreign papers," said the custodian. "We have the London Times from its beginning, from before it was The Times, in fact. Then here are files of the Manchester Guardian, and here is a set of Galignani's Messenger. We receive a great many files from the state department that furnish us with many valuable additions. Here is a complete file up to a short time ago of Le Constitutionnel, a French paper. And here are the magazines both of this country and Europe. Here is about the best collection of The Gentleman's Magazine in the country.

"Now you have seen the files that are referred to the most. Off down there," indicating the mysterious passage that led to the other side of the capitol, "are the old fellows that are in duplicate up stairs in the library. The Intelligencer is there in a special case. Here," showing the way into a perfectly dark vault about 4 feet wide and turning off to the left at the lower end, "are copies of every map that has ever been copyrighted in this country. The gem of this collection is not very well known. It consists of all the maps that were used during the various wars in which this country has been engaged. The maps were issued by the war department and turned back after they were needed no longer, and then turned over to us for preservation. There are some curious relics down there," added the custodian tantalizingly, as he turned back out of the dark.

"You think you have seen all my books, but you have not. Come across the corridor and see our little annex," and the way was led to a little bit of a room that has been built among the pillars of the crypt, where the papers of the new west are stored.

"Our policy has been to take two papers from each large place, one of each party; but out in the west we have to take three, now that the Populists are given to publishing their views on things.

"Here is a curio," said Mr. Van Ness, laying his hand fondly upon a pile of three portfolios labeled "The National Antislavery Standard."

"That is one of the most unique files of the lot, for it contains a vast amount of information about the first antislavery movements. It was published in New York from 1841 to 1870. This is the only file in the world that is at all complete. There are a few copies missing from the first six volumes and the last two, so we have not had them bound regularly. Then here is a record of other days than those of war and strife—a record of New York's political conventions and of fashionable doings."—Washington Star.

A Minister's Son.

A small 3-year-old is the son of a clergyman whose sect need hardly be indicated after the recital of his young son's vocabulary. He was in the hall when a maid answered a ring at the door. Hearing an inquiry if his father was at home, he forestalled the servant by calling out:

"Yes, papa's up stairs. Come right in, poor sinner, and take a seat."

The same Calvinistic youngster was heard warning his older brother, who was climbing a picket fence, with, "Look out, son of mortality, you'll get a fall."—New York Times.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

PROTECTION AGAINST FROSTS.

How This Vital Subject Is Considered by The American Agriculturist.

This is a vital matter to fruit growers and truckers, whose season's labor and investment may be wiped out by a single destructive frost. The more valuable the crop and the greater the risk of frost the more effort and expense may be safely put into means of protecting against frosts. A famous California orange grove is equipped with a system of iron pipes through which water is conducted to nozzles at frequent intervals, the idea being that the spray will ward off light frosts. Barrels of tar and rubbish in different parts of the orchard are available for making a smudge of smoke, which is the most practicable means yet devised.

In the case of a freeze such as visited California two years ago and Florida last winter or a real hard frost in other sections, neither of these methods is of much avail. Smoke is good against all light frosts, and is easily obtained. Strawy manure, leaves, rubbish, etc., should be piled in the lowest places and about the sides, and covered with hay caps or ducking, previously painted with two coats of linseed oil and dried, so as to be always dry. Have a barrel of kerosene oil handy, some cans and torches.

When frost threatens, set a night watch to inspect thermometers placed on stakes in various parts of the field, especially in the most exposed places. If the mercury drops to 35 degrees by 1 or 2 a. m., it is likely to mean a frost of more or less severity before sunrise. Then call up the folks, light the torches and let each person take torch and oil can, previously filled, and set fire to the row of rubbish heaps previously assigned him. If the wind blows the smoke away from the field, carry some rubbish over to that side so the smoke will be blown on to instead of off from the field. If the danger never comes, no expense worth mentioning has been incurred, as the piles can be scattered and plowed under for manure or burned, the ashes making excellent fertilizer. No prudent person thinks of leaving his buildings uninsured against fire. Certainly it is just as important to insure against frosts so far as it can be done by such simple means as smoke coverings or water. We wish all who have had experience in this matter would send it for publication. Mr. E. P. Powell, a successful and brainy horticulturist in western New York, writes:

"The very best preventive against frost is not fires, but thorough spraying with water during the evening and night. When this can be done, we can overcome the danger from a fall of two or three degrees. This will often save our whole crop. This last spring I lost my grapes by a margin of not more than two degrees, but on a preceding night anticipated the frost by deluging the trellises with water. Of course bonfires may also be used. I anticipate we shall be compelled to adopt irrigation in all the eastern states."

The White Grub.

During the present year there has been unusual complaint of damage from grub-worms. Not only was corn injured, but in some districts meadows and pastures were seriously affected. The presence of the grub in numbers sufficient to be dangerous cannot be known until the damage done becomes apparent, making it very difficult to fight the pest. This grub is the larva of the May beetle or June bug and is always present to some extent, but the damage is usually insignificant. This year, however, the grubs are found in some districts in unprecedented numbers.

Remedies are difficult to suggest. Prairie Farmer advises where corn has suffered that hogs be turned into the fields as early as possible, as they will root out and eat the grubs. Fall plowing should be done late enough to turn them up to cold weather. In meadows they work in patches, eating off the grass roots just below the surface, dotting fields with dead spots. Here it is even more difficult to reach them. The only effective remedy seems to be to turn the sod up, even if it necessitates reseeding. The urgency of each particular case will determine the necessity of such extreme measures.

Next year when the May and June beetles are feeding upon the foliage of trees future broods could be prevented by energetic spraying of orchard, ornamental and, as far as practicable, forest trees with paris green or other insecticides.

Subsoil Plowing.

According to Prairie Farmer, the evidence seems conclusive that subsoil plowing on the fertile prairie soils of such states as Illinois and Iowa, for instance, is not generally profitable. Occasional reports, well attested, have shown paying results, but these have been the exception rather than the rule. On the other hand, the percentage of cases of considerable improvement in crops from subsoiling in Kansas and Nebraska seems pretty large. Obviously the deeper the soil is stirred, if it is not naturally sufficiently porous, the larger will be the supply of available plant food, and the larger will be the reservoir for collecting and storing water which enters the ground after rains. Much of the prairie soil of Illinois is sufficiently porous to a considerable depth to readily permit water to enter and is so admirably fitted to retain the water, as also to draw it toward the surface by capillary attraction. In such conditions there is no sufficient reason for subsoiling for ordinary cropping. How far the conditions are different in the regions from which reports are sent of marked benefit from subsoil plowing has not always clearly appeared.

CHANCES IN POKER.

INTERESTING FIGURES ON THE GREAT AMERICAN CARD GAME.

Tabulations Show That Pairs Are Dealt About Twenty Times Out of Forty-seven. Put Fours Are Due Once in 4,165 Deals. Now, Are You "Coming In?"

One would expect that every lover of the great American game of draw poker would find it to his pleasure and profit to become thoroughly posted in regard to the various chances of the game, both on the deal and on the draw. Yet it is a fact that many players know little or nothing about a matter so important to them, and that even those who claim to be considered authorities on the subject differ widely among themselves. For instance, the American Hoyle, a standard work, says that the chance of getting a pair is 10 times in 13 deals, but Mr. Proctor is of the opinion that it is about 10 times in 23 deals. Neither of these assertions is exactly correct, Mr. Proctor being nearly so. The chance of getting a pair is very close to 20 times in 47 deals.

Calculations can be verified with the expenditure of a little patience and time, by dealing a number of experimental hands, the problem being, What are the chances of receiving the different kinds of hands on the deal? The method of calculations and the calculations themselves are simple.

To begin with, it must be ascertained first how many combinations of five cards can be made out of a pack of 52 cards. Algebra shows that this will be made apparent by dividing 52x51x50x49x48 by 1x2x3x4x5, the result being 2,598,960 sets. Now, it is desirable to find out how many of these 2,598,960 possible combinations will contain a pair, how many two pairs, and so on. Seventy-eight pairs can be formed, six different pairs of aces, six of kings, and so on. Each of these pairs may be combined with any set of three cards that can be made out of the 50 remaining cards, provided that these three cards are all of different denominations and that none of them is of the same denomination as the pair is. Out of 50 cards can be formed 48x44x40 divided by 1x2x3 combinations which fulfill these conditions, and therefore the total number of possible pairs will be 78 times 48x44x40 divided by 1x2x3, which equal 1,098,240. The chances of obtaining a pair on the deal are, therefore, 1,098,240 divided by 2,598,960, or about 20 in 47 deals.

Now, as to the two pair hands. There are the 78 pairs above mentioned, and any of these may be combined with one of the 72 pairs of a different denomination, giving 78x72 divided by 1.2, or 2,808 possible sets of two pairs. Each of these sets may be combined with one of the 44 cards which remain after the two pairs and the four cards of the same denomination have been taken out, and so is obtained 2,808 times 44 as the total number of two pair hands. The chance of two pairs on the deal is therefore 123,552 divided by 2,598,960, or about once in 21 deals.

Triples come next. Out of the four cards of each denomination can be made four threes, by simply leaving out each suit in turn. This gives 4 times 13 or 52 triplets which can be made from a full pack. Out of the 48 cards left can be made 48x44 divided by 1x2, or 1,056 combinations of two cards each, remembering that none of these combinations can be allowed to be a pair. The total number of hands containing three of a kind will therefore be 52x1,056, or 54,912, and a triplet may be expected about once in 47 deals.

Straights and flushes are somewhat harder to calculate, and it is with them that mistakes are often made. Out of the 13 denominations 10 straights can be made, as follows: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, jack; 8, 9, 10, jack, queen; 9, 10, jack, queen, king and 10, jack, queen, king, ace. But as each card of the straight may be of any one of the four suits, 10 times (4, 4, 4, 4, 4), or 10,240 straights are possible. Of these, however, 40 are not only straights, but straight flushes, as will be shown hereafter. Subtracting these, therefore, there are left 10,200 possible straights, and one about once in 255 hands dealt may be expected.

Flushes are determined in the following manner: From the 13 cards of each suit can be made

$$\binom{13}{1}\ \binom{12}{2}\ \binom{11}{3}\ \binom{10}{4}\ \binom{9}{5}$$

different straights and flushes. By multiplying this result by 4, the number of suits, 1,287—4—5,148 flushes are obtained, of which 40 are also straight flushes. Subtracting these from the total, 5,108 remain. The chance of a pat flush is therefore 5,108—2,598,960—or once in 509 deals.

As to fulls, the three may, as before shown, be any one of the 52 possible triplets. This may be combined with any one of the 72 pairs which can be made from the 48 cards left, giving altogether 52x72, or 3,744, as the total number of fulls. The chance of getting a full on the deal is about once in 694 hands.

The question of fours is extremely simple. There are, naturally enough, only 13 possible fours, each of which may be combined with any of the 48 cards left in the pack. This gives the total number of fours as 624, and the enthusiastic poker player will see that he may hope for a pat four only once in every 4,165 deals.

It has already been seen that the 13 cards of each suit will give only ten different straights. As there are four suits, the number of possible straight flushes is, therefore, only 40, and this rara avis should not be expected oftener than once in 54,974 deals.

A statement is appended giving the chances of the various kinds of hands:

Straight Flushes.—Hoyle, once in 65,000 deals; the writer, once in 64,974 deals; total number, 40.

Fours.—Hoyle, once in 4,164 deals; writer, once in 4,165 deals; total number, 624.

Fulls.—Hoyle, once in 693 deals; writer, once in 694 deals; total number, 3,744.

Flushes.—Hoyle, once in 507 deals; writer, once in 509 deals; total number, 5,108.

Straights.—Hoyle, once in 254 deals; writer, once in 255 deals; total number, 10,200.

Threes.—Hoyle, once in 15 deals; writer, once in 47 deals; total number, 54,912.

Two Pairs.—Hoyle, once in 20 deals, writer, once in 21 deals; total number, 123,552.

Pairs.—Hoyle, 10 times in 13 deals, writer, 20 times in 47 deals; total number 1,098,240.

Hands less than a pair, 1,302,540.

Total number of hands, 2,598,960.—St Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Moravians in this country number 11,781. They have 114 churches and four halls, occupied by 94 societies. The value of their church property is estimated at $831,250.

GIFTS BEFORE DEATH

THE PHILANTHROPIST SHOULD BE HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

The Beautiful Picture of Benevolent Peter Cooper Moving Among the People He Loved—Does the Man Who Dies Rich Die Disgraced?

Perhaps it may be too much to say with Andrew Carnegie that a man who dies rich dies disgraced, though we remember that that admirable philanthropist, Lewis Tappan, published a pamphlet to prove the same thing. Yet it is evident beyond question that that man is wisest and that man gets the most comfort out of life who during his lifetime sees that his money goes to the important objects for which he destines it, and who can behold with his own eyes the good done by it. A rich man narrows and belittles himself if he devotes his entire thought to the increase of his estate. He should devote thought to its wisest expenditure. Therein he acquires a largeness and breadth of soul which will be the chief comfort of his life. He will prove that he is a genuine philanthropist, not one who transfers his wealth to charity on his deathbed, as if he were then about to make his peace with God and the world, but that he has lived for his fellow men and not simply for himself.

The rich man whose only ambition is to be rich is not the friend of humanity and can hardly be anything else than its enemy. In any conflict against capital he can claim no sympathy, nothing more than the coldest justice. He has cast no anchor to the windward; he has sent forth no roots or sendrils which gathered about the hearts of the people. His mammon of unrighteousness has made him no warm friends; his belated benefactions may do good to the world, and they seem to be a sort of atonement for his shortcomings. They fail to prove that he possessed a soul that went out lovingly toward God or his fellow men.

Perhaps the most beautiful sight which this generation has seen was that of Peter Cooper building his own monument, not in the masonry of the Cooper Union, but in the hearts of its pupils and of the people of New York. Peter Cooper, the manufacturer of glue, would have been forgotten, but Peter Cooper, the patron of all aspiring youth, their friend and teacher, walking about with his benevolent face and his long white hair among the classes of young people for which his bounty made provision and reaping constantly the harvest of their admiration and love, was an exquisite witness not to the pride of wealth, but to the beauty of goodness. We are glad of a long list of wealthy men who have founded colleges and universities in their lifetime, honored for their large hearts, who give their hearts if not their names to their charities.

Of course it is a great deal better for a man to give money for benevolent purposes by will than not to give it at all. We would not say a word in disparagement of the usefulness of great gifts that have been made in that way. We know very well that there are men who have the faculty of making money, and who do not feel that they are competent to decide for themselves wisely how their wealth should be disposed of or how its expenditure for benevolent objects should be managed. But the time will come when they must give up their money, and some one's advice or decision must be followed. That advice they can obtain during life, and they can themselves make their gifts safely. It is as easy to do it now as it is to select executors or trustees to do it after death, except in so far as a man cannot bring himself to loosen the grasp by which he holds his wealth until death compels him to do so. We would have such people consider, however, the great danger there is that their wishes will not be carried out. The repeated cases in which wills have been declared void and the purposes of the testator have been annulled ought to make every one who has money to give consider whether he cannot, without injury to his own interests and those of his family, give at least a part of it during his lifetime.

But whether he does it or not this at least is true—that every man who has acquired wealth from the public should consider it a privilege, if not a duty, to give back to the public some portion of what he has received. They say that in Boston it is not respectable to die without leaving a bequest to Harvard college. It ought not to be respectable for any man of wealth to die without a bequest to some college or benevolent society or hospital or museum or park or public institution. Of course one should provide for his household, and charity should begin at home. But that is not charity which ends at home. It is cold blooded, hard hearted selfishness. To give to the public in this way is something more than a duty. It is a privilege. It is a privilege to be connected in any way with the amelioration of the evil of the world, with the increase of truth and righteousness, with the development of Christian civilization in any land on the face of the earth, and the man who gives his possessions to such an object as this is therein a partner with our great Exemplar who went about doing good.—New York Independent.

Gave the Preacher a Pointer.

"Of course," says a traveling evangelist, "I got a good deal of advice from the local brethren, but it was down in Georgia that I got the queerest 'pointer,' if I may use the expression. I had scarcely registered at the little hotel and brushed the dust of travel from my clothes when the chief deacon called on me. 'I suppose, brother,' he said, 'that you mean too preach the flowery path too destruction, and the narrer way too the blessed land, and all the hard times it is gittin thern, don't yee?' I answered that it was likely that I might expand a little in that line. 'Waal,' he said, 'I want too tell yee right now that it won't do at all. These here follers round here is so doggone lazy that they'll jist simply take the easy road. Understand?'"—New York Tribune.

Temperature For Seed Germination.

It has been ascertained by an extended series of experiments that rye and winter wheat will germinate in soil the temperature of which is as low as 32 degrees. Barley, oats, flax, clover and peas will sprout at 35 degrees. The turnip is as cold blooded as the rye and winter wheat, but the carrot needs 36 degrees and the bean 40 degrees before they will make the initial effort to send the life shoot in search of air and light.—St. Louis Republic.

Round Numbers.

Her Father—What is your income, sir?

Her Lover—I can only give it to you in round numbers.

Her Father—Ah!

Her Lover—No other numbers will express it.

Her Father—Oh!—Detroit Tribune.

THE LISTENER.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, smokes 15 cigars a day.

For the Lord's Sake Harrison is the name of a Texas colored man.

James R. Keene, the owner of Domino, was a schoolteacher in his youth.

Lord Dunraven's full name is Sir Wyndham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K. P.

John Bigham, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan, has been elected professor of philosophy in De Pauw university.

General Nelson A. Miles was once a clerk in a crockery store in Boston. He had his first military instruction from a Frenchman.

Maitland Aykroyd, boat builder of Toronto, has rescued over 40 persons from drowning since 1873 and recovered eight bodies from the bay.

The Rev. Mas Kazoo Tai, a Japanese Episcopal clergyman, noted for his scholarship, will soon visit this country to study American civilization.

Marshall Field of Chicago, it is said, made more money out of merchandise last year than any other man in the world, his net profits amounting to $7,000,000.

Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, at present governor of Ceylon, will succeed Lord Wenlock as governor of Madras. The latter's tenure of office expires in December.

E. A. Schultz, a young millionaire of Orange, N. J., smokes cigarettes which cost him $75 a thousand. They are short and fat and embossed with his monogram.

Fred Hovey, the new tennis champion, is an all round athlete and a very creditable baseball player, having been a member of both the Harvard and Brown university nines.

Hamilton Nicholas of New South Wales is said to be the oldest resident of that country. His age is 127 years, and he was 98 years old when he emigrated to that country from England.

Sir Knight Isaac Mass of Vincennes, Ind., was one of the oldest Masons in Boston. He is 86 and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He stood the fatigue of the parade remarkably well.

Henry M. Stanley's method of parliamentary speaking is bluff, earnest and slightly declamatory. He has no sense of humor, but fortifies himself well with facts and statistics before he speaks.

Christopher Columbus, a direct descendant of the great Genoese navigator, is in Cuba, fighting for Spain. He is a sub-lieutenant of the Second Battalion Peninsular, troops of the line, and a nephew of the Duke of Veragua.

John I. Blair, the New Jersey railroad king, who has over $25,000,000 invested in western railroads, boasts that he has never bought a road merely for speculation and that none of his money has been made by selling or bearing stocks.

Speaker Gully of the English house of commons has a pet bulldog, by which he lays great store. The dog has had several misadventures in London streets and badly frightened nervous people, but the speaker declined to give him up.

George Brown, colored, a native of Virginia, has a certificate from his former master, setting forth that he was born in 1764. Brown lives in New Orleans. He says that he blacked George Washington's boots and lighted his cigars.

THE SHORTER CAMPAIGN.

A brisk and lively campaign of 60 days is ample.—Champaign Gazette.

It is not likely that there will be much opposition to the proposition for a short and sharp campaign.—Albany Journal.

With a short campaign orators who work for wages would hardly acquire enough to last them two years.—Milwaukee Journal.

There is no reason why the disturbance should be kept up throughout five or six months at the enormous expense of time and money usual to such contests.—Kansas City Journal.

The time and money cost to the people of long campaigns is in the aggregate something enormous, and this cost is about in proportion to the length of an active campaign.—Des Moines News.

The common people have become befuddled and demoralized by a string of four months of oratory and the excitement of a never ending round of rallies, torchlight parades and neighborhood discussions. A "change" is demanded.—South Bend Tribune.

If three months could be taken off the campaign, there is no doubt that the expenses would be considerably decreased, although, as a matter of fact, the oratorical part of the canvass does not usually begin until after the hot summer weather has passed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

POINTS OF LAW.

Where nothing is said as to the manner in which a contract is to be performed it will be presumed that it is to be done in a proper and skillful manner.

In an action for false warranty in the sale of a machine, the party is entitled only to damages arising from the fraud and cannot recover interest or insurance on such machine.

A director who buys at a discount a debt of a corporation, without advising it of the opportunity, will be considered as buying for the corporation and can collect from it only the amount he paid.

Property in the hands of a common carrier in transit to a place outside of the state is not subject to garnishment, although it is yet within the state at the time of the service of the garnishee summons.

Duress may consist of one's goods as well as of his person, and an action may be maintained when one is compelled to submit to an illegal exaction in order to obtain his goods from one who has them, but refuses to surrender them unless the exaction is endured.—Latest Decisions of the Highest Courts.

WHEEL WHIRLS.

Papier mache is a new material used in constructing bicycles, and it seems they stand the wear and tear of heavy road work very well.

In a Wisconsin village recently a funeral procession was very largely made up of men and women on bicycles, the deceased having been a member of a bicycle club.

It is estimated that a man weighing 150 pounds, riding a bicycle at the rate of seven miles an hour, has a momentum of 1,500 pounds, leaving out of the account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset a pedestrian with terrible force.

A curious pneumatic tall tire for bicycles has been patented in England, substituting for the continuous tubular tire a series of rubber balls, set in cups at the outer end of the spokes. The balls are so arranged that they may be simultaneously inflated.

WOES OF AN EX-BALL TOSSER.

A Story of an Old Professional Player Which Has a Moral.

"The worst disease I ever caught was the baseball fever," said the horse car starter, a young man who had evidently seen better days. "Five years ago I was an export accountant drawing almost as much salary in a week as I do now in a month. The ball fever was then at its height, and I was one of the many foolish young men who caught it. I joined an amateur nine. All my spare time was spent in practicing, and many a day I went to the office early and hurried up my work so that I could get off a little earlier, for it wasn't long before the half-holiday once a week proved altogether too little to satisfy my ambition.

"In time I became a first rate player, and then I got stuck on my catching and longed for the applause of the bleaching boards. Some of our nine drifted into the professional arena, and I envied them so much that one day when the manager of a League club complimented me upon my work I seized the opportunity of asking him for a place on the team. Although he offered me only the job of a sub, I jumped at the chance and threw up my office work.

"I was fairly lucky as ball playing goes and soon became one of the regular catchers of the nine. Until the gilt wore off I liked it first rate. There was a certain charm about having a big salary all summer and being broke the rest of the year. For three seasons I drifted about from one club to another, finding it more difficult each year to get a place, for it was new players the managers were after. At last I gave the whole thing up in disgust and tried to get back to my old work, but I could no more do it than fly. Forgot all about figures and ledgers? No, it wasn't that. See those fingers?" and he held up ten stumps battered out of all human resemblance. "Before I knew what a ball was I wrote the hand of a writing master, but afterward I found I could hardly hold a pen. The result was that I could do nothing where my special knowledge came into play, and I was forced to turn my hand to the first thing that presented itself.

"The country is full of played out baseballists like myself. I know men who were once skilled artisans and did work that required a fine hand. Now they are glad to be peddlers and hodcarriers."

As the man rang the gong to start the next car the hand that went up looked like a huge sugar cured ham.—New York World.

A BIT OF STRING.

Vain Quest of a Man Who Stares at the Shoes Young Women Wear.

"Will you not let me tie that for you?"

It was the way he said it—the quiet tone of his voice, the polite manner of lifting his hat, the honest look in his eyes. She could not decline the favor. Indeed he did not give her time to do so, but with that chivalry that is a combination of boldness and gentleness he leaned down to tie her shoestring.

She had paused on a busy street and set her foot up on the stone block in front of a store door. There was a vexed expression on her pretty face, but when this gallant anticipated her action she laughed right merrily. The shoestring had not only become untied, but was lost. Diving into one of his trousers pockets, he produced a bit of white string, with which he deftly laced her low cut tan, remarking, "There, I guess that will do until you get home."

"No, I shall wear it if you will allow me. You are altogether too good to be forgotten immediately," she said coquettishly, and before he could recover from the flattery, before he could fix her in his mind so he would know her again, she was gone, become indistinguishable in a group that separated and dissolved at the street corner.

And, maidens fair, if you should meet the hero of this story and he should stare, as he certainly would, first at your feet, then at your faces, with a look grown old in longing, do not feel offended. He is a harmless lunatic, and the simple burden of his madness, the melancholy burden of his murmuring as he pursues his fruitless quest is, "a bit of string," and nothing more.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Telling a Story.

It is much easier for some to tell a story well than for others, but the art of story telling is not difficult to acquire, if you really want to learn it. The most effective perhaps is the dialect story. There is nothing of which listeners are so intolerant as an attempt at dialect by one who does not understand it. An English paper calls attention to a mistake frequently made by those who would imitate Irish, a great favorite with story tellers, for, to perpetrate an Irish bull, some of the best jokes in the English language are in Irish. "The notion prevails," says this authority, "both in England and Scotland that the Irish pronounce the diphthong ea broadly. In songs and stories of English manufacture they are made to say 'swate' for 'sweet,' 'strate' for 'street,' 'chaze' for 'cheese,' 'indade' for 'indeed,' etc. This is altogether wrong. It is the diphthong ea which is so pronounced. Thus 'speak' is 'speak,' 'neat' is 'nate,' which pronunciation Irishmen maintain to be correct.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Perfect Spanish Beggar.

There is a calm dignity about the Spaniard of every class which will strike a stranger. Even the beggars, of whom, goodness knows, there are plenty, seem to stand on a higher platform than their confreres in other lands. In our country the statutory address is, "Could you spare me a copper?" but a Spanish beggar thus addressed us at a railway station, and we give his address as typical of his class, "O senorito, da me un alimosnita, y' rogare por su feliz viaje!" which may be translated into English thus: "Oh, little gentleman, give me an alms, and I will pray for you a happy journey."—Chambers' Journal.

Women Missionaries.

The British Woman's Foreign Missionary societies employ 770 European women in foreign lands, including 20 female physicians and 25 trained nurses. These, in turn, employ 2,000 native women as assistants, conduct 900 schools, with 60,000 enrolled pupils, children and adults.

Torpedoes, when first employed by the Americans against the English in the Revolutionary war, were called American turtles, and their use was pronounced infamous and worthy only of savages.

When placing himself under medical advice, Carlyle once told a doctor, "I'll do anything ye tell me, but ye maunna stop ma pipe."

Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash or obi.

NOTES OF THE FAIR.

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ATLANTA.

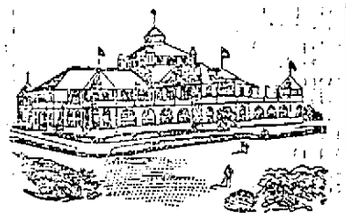
Things Seen In the Government Building. The Military and Fish Exhibits—A Study of Men—Faith of the Georgians—Inspiration of Confidence.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—The glorious opening day has come and gone, and the regular routine of the Cotton States and International exposition has set in. We can now see how fair it is a success and make some estimate for the future. Of course the exhibit was not complete on opening day, as we all knew it wouldn't be when in our sober senses, and in some buildings it was not half complete; but, on the other hand, the structures were in far better condition than any one could have believed possible ten days ago, and the driveways were surprisingly good. There were not 30,000 people here from distant states, as Georgia had fondly anticipated there would be, but neither did the equinoctial storm blow the exposition from the face of the earth, as Wiggins of Canada had gleefully predicted. We had a few governors and their staffs for general gorgeousity and quite an assortment of congressmen to give character to the occasion, and with them we had a superabundance of bands and by night no end of pyrotechnics. And of all the divisions the display at the Government building was most complete, as that had been the first put in thorough order.

The Government Exhibit.

The greatest wonder in the really wonderful Government building is that so much could be shown in so little space and yet leave abundant room for visitors. On this 65,000 feet of floor space (with the annex and all the floors, this is the extent) one can see every important detail of this grand republic in miniature from Key West to the remotest Aleutian island and from the upper St. John to the Santa Anna geographically, from John Cabot to Hoke Smith historically, and pictorially from the first issue of the first colonial stamp to a facsimile of the last gold bond taken by the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate. Here, in short, one may see pictured and charted our own, our native land, pictorial, geo-



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

graphical, historical and geological, political, religious and educational, military, financial and aboriginal. The pictorial gallery begins with the finest obtainable portraits of the presidents from big boned and muscular George to fat Grover, of the secretaries of state of those, of the treasury from the intellectual but ruddy looking Hamilton to the pale but equally intellectual Carlisle, and in like manner the apostolic succession in other departments. Along with these is displayed in most attractive style what is said to be a complete series of every postage stamp, bond and bill serving as money ever issued by our government. It would take more of an expert than I to decide as to the truth of the claim, for there are many there that I never even heard of.

In the educational line specimen schools from all parts of the country are shown in immense views which fold one upon the other so that each fills a wall space a foot or so deep. Here one may trace the systems of different states from primary to university and of Indian education from the papoose strapped on the flat board or wicker frame to the tolerably cultivated native American as he issues from Carlisle or Hampton. This, however, is but the smallest part of the aboriginal exhibit, for in one respect it seems to me this department exceeds the similar one at Chicago. This is in the line of original Indian work. From Alaska the agents have sent a most interesting series of native drawings in which Eskimo and Inuit, Russian native and half breed picture all the details of their common life. The seal, the walrus, the fox and the bear are represented in every condition and attitude observed by the natives, and the latter's nature comes out strong in the details, for all the hunting and fighting scenes are full of animation, while others are rather dull. It is said that the natives of Alaska show quite an aptitude for art, and as these drawings are on cardboard of a size furnished by the agents much ingenuity is shown in working in all that the native artist wanted to express. It is really quite curious to note the fidelity of detail, despite the fact that there is no perspective, and how ingeniously the savage draftsman has got around that difficulty, though the general result is often ludicrous. Along with these there is an assortment of mummies, wax imitations and other stuffed aborigines, but I am like Huck Finn in that I "don't take no stock in dead people"—that is, if they will be kind enough to stay dead and not come about where I am of nights.

Military Progress.

The military display is that of the Chicago World's fair reproduced on a smaller scale. There are the same wax soldiers in all the uniforms of the service, the same old guns from the one like that which "Grandther Young at Concord busted" down to the breechloader shoot-seven-times-in-a-minute which has made such charges as Pickett's at Gettysburg and the Federals at Cold Harbor impossible in future warfare, the rusty yangers from the Wolfe and Montcalm fight and the clumsy muskets which the militia flying from Bladensburg threw into the creek as they crossed the bridge. In no other branch of progress is the truth more forcibly illustrated that with every step of advance the gap between the higher and lower races of mankind is greatly widened. It was not thought remarkable 2,000 years ago that an equal number of Gauls or Goteslians could give a Roman legion a very pretty fight for an hour or two, but now a well drilled and properly armed infantry regiment could scatter 10,000 barbarians like chaff before the wind. In short, we have reached the point where only in the deadliest climates and densest jungles can uncivilized man hold his own even for a season.

The fish exhibit is of course much smaller than that at Chicago, but is far more conveniently arranged. The naval, forestry, and Smithsonian exhibits are also in the same line, but in agriculture the display is quite novel and typically southern. Here, for instance, is a cotton plant, apparently, which at first view seems but the attempt of an amateur in waxwork. It is really the production of one of the best artists in that line and cost the government a pretty penny. Right by it is another on which the cotton worm has begun to get in his work, and by that a sectional diagram of the boll, showing the damage done. Here also is a horse with the glanders, near by a hen with some fatal disease and on the glass by her the white throat worm which brought her to an early death. All these are not a tenth part of the wonders of the Government building, and over all is an exceedingly brilliant display, the flags of all nations, the finest specimens of each, festooning the central space from end to end.

The Study of Men.

After all, man is himself of more enduring interest to man than is anything else, and right here and in these opening days man can be studied in the rough. Visitors from a distance did not come in myriads as had been hoped, and I think they are wise in waiting a week or two till the weather of October is here and the exposition is on a smoothly running basis, but the Georgian is here, and in the Government building and on the Midway plaisance the Georgian of the hills is very much in evidence. Any one can see by a glance at the map that some 20 counties of this state are more or less mountainous, but the map does not show the interesting fact that the people of Cherokee Georgia, as that region is called, are sui generis, a people as distinct from those of the low country as if they were in Europe or Asia. The funniest thing about the Cherokee Georgian is his sublime unconsciousness that he is funny. He is so completely self centered, so well satisfied with himself, that his ideas and way of life seem to him the standard by which all should be judged. He never thinks of asserting this, because it never enters his head that it is questioned, and with his good health and breezy manners all this makes him at once a delightful egotist and a courteous gentleman. Looking on a group of these stalwarts as they stand in the Government building, I can see in every one of them—see it sticking out of them, in fact—a certain something which plainly says, "I respect other white men because they are of the same species as I myself, and I—well, I may be poor, ragged, sometimes drunk and generally rough, but, sir-r-r, I am a Georgian!"

Even in the cultured citizens of Atlanta one observes a good deal of this sort of thing. I will not go so far as to say that the worship of ancestors prevails here as in China, but they have a very good imitation of it in the worship of Grady. He must have been a truly great man if the supreme test is to be taken as conclusive, for the nearer one gets to him the higher is the popular opinion. Those who knew him most intimately are most ardent in his praise. In The Constitution office his memory is revered and in his family and intimate social circles he was idolized. Next to him in the popular idolatry come about a dozen men who have done most to make this city. There is a general sentiment that Atlanta is a very good second to New York, but in an all around estimate yields to no other city in the country, and this all pervasive sense of bigness is comically shown in such expression as "our neighbors on the south," meaning such countries as Mexico and Brazil, and meaning also that they are neighbors to Atlanta in a particularly near and dear commercial sense, as they are not to other cities. And really there is a good deal to justify this feeling. Thirty-one years ago come November there were but 27 houses in Atlanta. Now there are nearly 27,000, and the number is growing so rapidly that in a third of the central section one's way is constantly obstructed by plaster beds and piles of brick and stone.

One more fact is worthy of special notice. At Chicago when opening day failed to bring the expected crowd and was followed by a slim attendance for some days, there was loud discussion as to possible failure and a truly mournful refrain among hotel men and lodging house keepers. Few could be made to believe that the later weeks would be by far the best. Here one hears no such lamentation. It does not enter the head of a Georgian to doubt that this show will be the greatest success of the age—in fact, it is taken for granted that Georgia alone, with a little aid from adjoining states, could and would make it a great success even if no one should come from far away. The only anxiety I hear expressed is that the city may be overcrowded during Indian summer, "for though we have done wonders, we could not in the best style entertain more than 300,000." Well, in these trying times I suppose it is better to have too much confidence than too little, and it is said that if we do not respect ourselves no one will respect us. It really does my health good to breathe this air of breezy confidence.

J. H. BEADLE.

His Own Grandfather.

Many years ago the following, which is worth reproducing here, was published in the newspapers: "William Harman, who committed suicide at Titusville, Pa., a short time since, did so because some one had convinced him that he was his own grandfather. Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: 'I married a widow who had a grown up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she was my father's wife. Soon after this my wife gave birth to a son, which of course was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother. My father's wife also became the mother of a son. He was of course my brother and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. Accordingly my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at one and the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather I was my own grandfather.'"

Lordly Pensioners.

The Dukes of Marlborough hold their property under a curious custom. The lands were given to them by Queen Anne on the sole condition that a banner with the word "Blenheim" and the date is placed every year on the anniversary of the battle in Windsor castle. The Dukes of Wellington hold theirs under a similar condition, and the "Waterloo" banner hangs opposite the one just spoken of.

In addition to the estate, which consisted of 23,571 acres of land at a cost of £248,542 ($1,442,710), and which now yields £36,557 (nearly $200,000), the nation also grants the duke a perpetual pension—that is, one which should be continued to his descendants forever—of £4,000 per year. Since 1706 these payments have amounted to £712,000 (over $3,500,000).

It was pensions like this which raised such protests from English Radicals that the government thought it wise to offer to commute them a few years since. The Duke of Marlborough, like many others, agreed to this and received £107,000 cash.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WINTERING BEES.

The Respective Merits of Double and Single Walled Hives Compared.

The subject of double versus walled hives has been more or less discussed through the columns of The American Bee Journal. An advocate for the double walled hives, C. E. Mead of Illinois, writes:

The most satisfaction comes through my double walled hives. One colony that was wintered in a two story ten frame hive did not stir enough all winter to let me know whether they were dead or not—ten frames of brood and honey, and more honey than they had in the fall; plenty of drones and queen cell cups started, and the 20 frames covered with bees. My other double walled hives, with ten frame hives at the bottom and two inches of packing on top, and then the bottom of a nucleus colony in an eight frame hive, with an opening at right angles with the lower hive, came through in splendid condition. These nuclei had a two inch opening four inches from the entrance. The bees are placed on the left side of the tier and the entrance on the right corner.

One of these nuclei I consider as remarkable. It had more bees and honey than in the fall—eight frames solid full of honey and brood, and only dandelion and scanty fruit bloom to get it from. The lightest nucleus had only three frames with brood in, and I could not see that they had eaten five pounds of honey. These nuclei had at least six inches of packing over them, and the heat of the big colony about 9½ inches below them makes it so warm that it is necessary to give them as much room and honey as I do. In a bad season they will breed up and starve before it is warm enough to open the hives to see if they need stores. I am not as sure of wintering these small nuclei packed over the strong colonies as I am the big ones.

As I have lost but one colony in ten years in these double hives—and that came through the winter all right, but for some reason the queen died, and she was only 2 years old—I united them with the nucleus above them. One half of the bees in the single walled hives died, and the other half do not compare in strength with the nuclei wintered above the strong colonies. And the amount of honey consumed is enough more to pay for the double hives in two seasons. I have had to draw young bees from these strong colonies to get the colonies in single walled hives up to a paying strength.

This way of wintering nuclei is new, but my losses in finding out how were considerable. I thought I had a sure thing when I tried a long hive with two strong colonies in each end and a nucleus in the center, with wire cloth division boards between colonies. They were very uneasy. In the spring all were dead. I tried double wire division boards the next winter and extra strong colonies at the ends, so the bees could not well communicate. One colony survived. I am positive the draft, though slight, chilled and killed my bees. I thought of my present plan, and it is a success.

Now comes Mr. Doolittle and says double hives are better to winter in the cellar. Well, you can safely follow anything Doolittle says.

Then comes "North Carolina" and says it pays there, as bees leave the supers in the cold nights of spring, which will apply to most southern states.

Crimson Clover.

Reports from 40 growers in 17 counties of Michigan have been made to the state experiment station concerning tests with crimson clover. The results as given in a bulletin recently issued make it seem that crimson clover is less hardy than the common red clover, though there appears a difference of opinion on this point. Its success or failure, however, does not rest on that fact alone, to quote from the bulletin. Red clover is sown in the spring over most of this state and has time to become well established before winter, while crimson clover to succeed must be sown in the fall or summer. A moderate development in autumn, probably two or three inches in most localities, seems most favorable to its passing the winter, though a smaller growth will winter safely where covered with snow. Plants, however, which are small in the fall do not attain a full development in our climate, but run rapidly to seed in the spring with a single or but few stalks. Judging mainly from the experience of the past season, it seems probable that over most of the lower peninsula of Michigan crimson clover will not prove to be a satisfactory crop, though for certain locations, particularly along the western part of the state, it seems worthy of further trial. Under ordinary circumstances a smaller growth is to be expected here than in warmer climates.

Spraying Plants.

Among the important points brought out at the last meeting of the Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science were the following:

Spraying plants prevents, or at least checks, the attacks of fungi and insects, and this is the reason it is so generally practiced. In addition spraying with certain preparations, like bordeaux mixture, stimulates growth and causes an increased productiveness in certain plants. It is not known just how these results are brought about, for none of the compounds in bordeaux mixture can be regarded as plant food. The results appear to be produced by the effect of the sprays on the soil, modifying its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, moisture and air.

The World's Wheat Crop.

According to the Hungarian government's annual statement, based on consular and other reports, the estimated production of wheat importing countries is 749,422,000 bushels and of exporting countries 1,651,701,000. The total estimated production is 232,000,000 bushels less than the amended estimate of 1894.

HE COULDN'T SHOOT.

BUT HE HAD SKILL IN ANOTHER DIRECTION THAT SERVED.

While City Editor of The Daily Dove of Badger Rock, Robinson Taught the Tough Men of the Camp a New Trick In the Art of Self Defense.

"One of the best men I ever knew at adapting himself to circumstances," observed Major Hotchkiss, "was a young fellow that we'll call Robinson. He was a Yale man, and, I fancy, a bit of a black sheep. He came of a good New England family, and one brother went into the ministry and another came to this city and prospered in the law, but these pursuits were too prosaic for him. After we left college he went to Cuba for a few months and then came back and drifted to Chicago and became a reporter on the Chicago Times. This was in the old Storey days, when a Times reporter, in the event of a man refusing to give him news, was expected to take the man down and hammer it out of him.

"Robinson made a mistake one day. He hammered the city editor and had to leave town. He promptly came to Badger Rock, Mon.

"Badger Rock at that time was one of the hardest towns in the west. Homicide was a pastime, like lawn tennis or croquet in other parts of the country. Mining and gambling were the only two recognized industries, with the preference given to gambling as a gentlemanly vocation. Robinson got immediate employment on a daily paper called by its owner, with fine irony, The Daily Dove. It was the worst sheet in town, which is saying a great deal. The exciting nature of a connection with it may be best realized when I say that the paper's strong point was abusive personals in a country where all personals are dangerous.

"When Robinson came to town, he found the post of city editor vacant and applied for the place. The owner, notwithstanding his belligerency, was a fair man to his employees. He slipped his arm into Robinson's and led him half a mile up the mountain to the little cemetery. Pointing to three white wooden head boards, he said, 'Young man, there sleep your three predecessors.' 'There's room for another between that end and the fence,' answered Robinson, and he took the position of city editor.

"But the worst thing about the outlook for the young man I have not mentioned. He could not shoot. He had tried to learn many times; but, in his own words, he 'couldn't hit a flock of barns.' When he explained this peculiarity to his employer this individual was for having him immediately throw up the position.

"'Why,' he explained, 'they'll get you inside of a week. Quick and accurate shooting is the only chance for a man on this paper. I'd rather have a man that can't write than one that can't shoot.'

"'Just let me alone,' answered Robinson. 'If you are not satisfied at the end of a month, I'll resign.'

"'Give me the address of the friend you want notified, please,' said the man, whipping out a pencil, but Robinson only laughed, picked up the shears, cut the lapels off the side pockets of his coat, walked out and wandered up the gulch.

"Now, something the owner of The Daily Dove didn't know was that Robinson had pitched for three years on the college baseball club. He had been the best pitcher the club had ever had. He could throw a ball harder and straighter (or crookeder, as the circumstances might require) than almost any man who up to that time had stood in the center of the diamond. He had made up his mind to utilize his talent in this direction. Up the gulch he began selecting stones about the size of hens' eggs, hard and jagged. I think he picked out galena specimens largely as being the heaviest and frequently rough and square cornered. He dropped half a dozen nuggets in each side pocket and took off his hat and filled that and returned. At the office he emptied the hat on his desk and went to work.

"The second day after this his employer said to him: 'Robinson, there's a man come to town named Wash Gazley. He is a criminal and a deadbeat who has killed five or six men. He is now drunk and going about town destroying the property of some of our best advertisers. Just touch him up tomorrow morning.' Robinson wrote a ripping item, in which he called the man a 'coward,' 'tramp,' 'chicken thief' and so forth and warned him to get out of town under pain of 'further disclosures in the fearless columns of The Dove.' It was a hot paragraph, and when the foreman read it he simply remarked, 'Well, I hope the man that takes the city editorship tomorrow will write a plainer hand.'

"About 10 o'clock the next morning Robinson was walking quietly along the main street of the town with his right hand resting carelessly in his coat pocket. Suddenly Mr. Gazley stepped out of the door of a saloon. He reached for his revolver. The young man from Yale who couldn't shoot took his hand out of his pocket. In it was an irregular specimen of lead ore. I remember how the local doctor tried to explain subsequently that the specimen didn't hit Gazley in a 'necessarily vital spot,' but it was vital enough for all practical purposes, and the next morning The Dove remarked casually that 'when the cutthroats of this town meet around the hearth tonight there will be one vacant chair. Wash Gazley is no more.'

"The fate of Gazley ought to have been enough for the other obnoxious citizens of the neighborhood, but of course it wasn't. A week later a man came down from Placer Bench, winged the chief of police, shot out the lights in the postoffice and rode his horse on the sidewalk. The Dove reprimanded him. He took a foolish and erring shot at the city editor, who replied with a stone and returned to his office and wrote that 'another old settler has gone out from our midst. Life is indeed uncertain. Now is the time to subscribe.'

"Robinson said a year before he got tired of the place and went to San Francisco, but I don't think that after the first three months he had any trouble. During that time I would not dare to say how many he popped over. Of course most of them he only wounded. But, as he remarked in his valedictory, 'far more than we intended have gone with less preparation than we could have wished. It should only serve to remind us that in the midst of life a rock may catch us in the jaw.'

"I never knew what became of him, but I fancy he has continued to take care of himself."—New York Tribune.

Not Quite the Same.

Fogg says he received a letter the other day, and he had a strong presentiment that he would find a $10 bill in it. When he opened it, he found a bill for $10, which, he says, though not exactly the same thing, shows that his impression was not altogether astray.—Boston Transcript.